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A

BRIEF ACCOUNT

OF THE

RESEARCHES AND DISCOVERIES

IN

18726

UPPER EGYPT,

MADE UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

HENRY SALT, ESQ.

320

BY

GIOVANNI D'ATHANASI.

TO WHICH IS ADDED

A DETAILED CATALOGUE OF

MR. SALT'S COLLECTION OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES;

ILLUSTRATED WITH TWELVE ENGRAVINGS OF SOME OF THE MOST INTERESTING OBJECTS, AND AN ENUMERATION OF THOSE ARTICLES PURCHASED FOR THE

BRITISH MUSEUM.

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PREFACE.

AFTER a residence of eighteen years at Thebes, entirely devoted to its objects of antiquity, I arrived in this country for the purpose of giving my assistance in the disposal of the collection of Egyptian Antiquities, formed by me, under the direction of the late HENRY SALT, Esq. and in which I had with his executors an equal interest.

In the advertisement of the sale catalogue of that collection it was stated, that previous to the sale by public auction, I would publish a brief account of some few of the most interesting researches that I had made during my long sojourn in Egypt. It may be, therefore, necessary for me to explain the cause of this work not having previously made its appearance. I would in the

first place mention, that my Journal was originally written by me in the Greek language, and that ere I left Leghorn for this country, I entrusted it to a friend, who undertook to translate it into the French language; doubting not, that shortly after my arrival here I should receive it. In this I was sadly disapppointed: much delay from various circumstances took place in its transmission to this country, and much more in its translation into English, owing to my friend at Leghorn not entirely understanding the modern Greek; a circumstance which will fully account for the errors occasionally occurring in the names of places and persons, such as *Calliot* for *Calliaud*. Misfortunes shortly after occurring to the bookseller who had purchased my manuscript, caused a still further delay, and has thus obliged me to publish it on my own account.

Reverting to the subject of the Antiquities, I would observe, that in the collection I brought over to this country, there was the mummy of a priest, contained in a case, for an account of

which the reader is referred to the annexed catalogue, No. 986. After the discovery that had then been made by the Rev. Mr. George Tomlinson and others, of the case having belonged to the mummy of a king, I promised that I would obtain, from those employed in my service in Upper Egypt, every information possible on the subject.

I have now much pleasure in being able to state in confirmation of this discovery, that during the researches made by the Arabs in the year 1827, at Gourna, they discovered in the mountain, now called by the Arabs, *Il-Dra-Abool-Naggia*, a small and separate tomb, containing only one chamber, in the centre of which was placed a sarcophagus, hewn out of the same rock, and formed evidently at the same time as the chamber itself; its base not having been detached. In this sarcophagus was found the above-mentioned case, with the body as originally deposited. The moment the Arabs saw that the case was highly ornamented and gilt, they immediately, from their experience

in such matters, knew that it belonged to a person of rank. They forthwith proceeded to satisfy their curiosity by opening it, when they discovered, placed around the head of the mummy, but over the linen, a diadem, composed of silver and beautiful mosaic work, its centre being formed of gold, representing an asp, the emblem of royalty. Inside the case, alongside the body, were deposited two bows, with six arrows, the heads of which were tipped with flint.

The Arabs on discovering their rich prize, immediately proceeded to break up the mummy, as was their usual custom, for the treasures it might contain, but all the information I have been able to obtain as to the various objects they found, is, that the Scarabæus, which was purchased by the British Museum, from Mr. Salt's collection, (see catalogue, No. 209), was placed on the breast, without having, as is usual, any other ornament attached to it.

The custom which prevails among the Arabs, of their selling separately, and to different persons,

objects of antiquity found together, is really to be lamented. It arises from their wish to conceal from the chief of their village the riches they possess, which they effectually do, by selling these objects at long intervals.

I hope, however, ere long to be able to discover where this above-mentioned precious diadem is to be found, and also many other objects of interest that doubtless the mummy of this king must have contained.

Again reverting to subjects of Egyptian Antiquity, I trust I shall be pardoned for here giving the substance of a proposition made by me in the year 1833, to the Trustees of the British Museum for the removal of the Obelisk of Karnac, presented by the Viceroy of Egypt to this Government.

The Obelisk is situated in front of the portico of the Temple of Karnac, at Thebes, and could be transported with the same facility as that formerly at Luxor It would appear, and with reason, that from the Obelisk at Karnac being

one-third larger and heavier; at least ten times the distance from the Nile, and surrounded by obstacles which the other had not, the difficulties and expenses to be incurred would be much greater in proportion. Notwithstanding, however, all these difficulties its removal could be accomplished with the same facility, with greater security, and certainly at one-third the expense incurred in the removal of that at Luxor. The French government granted the sum of eight hundred thousand francs for the removal of this object, independent of the use of instruments and other necessary material from the Arsenal at Toulon; the consequence of which was, that with the exception of sixty or seventy thousand francs for the hiring of vessels, the remainder of the eight hundred thousand francs was appropriated to the expenses attendant upon the workmen, an expense not only unnecessary but perfectly superfluous.

For example, the French government uniformly employed European workmen, one hundred

of whom came over from France, accompanied by an architect and an engineer. They remained at Thebes fourteen months, much time of which was lost in consequence of the bad arrangement that was made with the vessel built expressly for the purpose of conveying the obelisk; and from their inexperience in the navigation of the Nile, they were unable to get down to the mouth of the river in time for the overflowing of the water, thereby incurring the risk of not being able to get out of the river that year without considerable expence and fatigue. All this expence and hazard might have been avoided had they employed the Arabs, who are fully capable with one to direct them, of undertaking such a task.

From the experience I have obtained in the removal of objects of Antiquity, during my residence in Egypt, I have no hesitation in stating, that I could undertake the enterprise of lowering and conveying the Obelisk of Karnac to the mouth of the Nile, for the sum of £10,000, being

£40,000 less than that expended by the French government ere they received their Obelisk at Paris.

GIOVANNI D'ATHANASI.

JULY 14th.

PERSONAL NARRATIVE.

CHAPTER I.

Domestic history of the author—Colonel Missett takes him to Alexandria—Recommends him to Mr. Salt, who employs him as interpreter—Obliged to quit Alexandria on account of the plague—Perform quarantine at Boulak—Salt resolves on exploring Upper Egypt—Belzoni's introduction to Salt—His expedition into Egypt—Head of Young Memnon—Belzoni's disappointments, and the author's account of their cause—Second expedition, which the author accompanies—Commence excavations at the Temple of Karnak—Proceed on towards Nubia—Temple of Aboo Simbel—Thebes—Gourna—Tombs of the Kings—Belzoni projects an excursion to the Pyramids—Manœuvres to obtain consent of the Pacha—Entrance to the second Pyramid discovered—Salt's claim to the honours of the discovery vindicated against Belzoni, whose veracity is impeached.

I SHOULD never have thought of laying before the public the slightest account of my adventures and proceedings during my sojourn in Upper Egypt, and more especially in the celebrated Thebes, but for the oft-repeated suggestions of several English travellers, who urged me to do so.

Since I have at length undertaken the task, I will, before going further, briefly relate a few of the circumstances connected with my parentage, and the place of my birth.

Lemnos, an Island in the Egean Sea, as fertile as it is unfortunate, is my birth-place. In the capital of the same name I first saw the light. My parents were of the middling class of people. My father had long been living at Cairo, where he carried on a small trade. When I was in my tenth year I expressed a wish to go and join him there, but my mother opposed the proposition, fearing that if I once left her she would never see me again. As, however, I did not cease from daily tormenting her with my importunities; she at length consented to my embarking on board a ship which was about to sail for Alexandria. It was on the 7th of August, 1809, that I quitted my native place, and on the 11th of September following I arrived at Cairo.

The 11th of September was to me a day of astonishment and delight. Accustomed as I had hitherto been in my own country to see very few people, my senses were bewildered on finding myself placed, as if by enchantment, in the midst

of a town in which there were so many thousand inhabitants.

After residing about a twelvemonth with my father, I went in company with a merchant to Ennos, where I remained two years, during which time I regularly attended a school; but I did not learn much. At the end of the above period I returned to Alexandria, and from thence to Cairo, where I had the happiness of embracing my mother and my brothers, whom my father had sent for to join him there, not being able to go to Lemnos himself on account of his commercial engagements.

I remained with my family until the year 1813. In the early part of March in that year I went out to service in the establishment of Colonel Missett, the Consul-General of Great Britain, who was then at Cairo; and on the 13th of that month I accompanied that gentleman to Alexandria, where Mr. Salt, the new Consul-General had just arrived.

Colonel Missett being about to remove to Italy in order to take the baths at Pisa, enquired of me with paternal kindness whether I chose to accompany him to Europe or preferred returning to Cairo with Mr. Salt. I reflected upon the matter

for a short time before replying to him, but it was not long ere my spirit reverted to Cairo, where were my affectionate mother, my father, and my brothers, whom I was desiring anxiously to see again; and with tears in my eyes I answered him that I could not make up my mind to part from my relations. Colonel Missett approved of my sentiments, and did not fail to recommend me to Mr. Salt, begging him to employ me as interpreter in Arabic and Turkish, and assuring him that I should prove very useful to him.

As the plague had already commenced its ravages, we quitted Alexandria, travelling by land, and towards evening we arrived at Rosetta, where Mr. Lentz, the British agent, had already exerted himself to get ready the necessary arrangements for our passage by the river to Cairo;—so that the day after our arrival at Rosetta we went on board, accompanied by Mr. Lentz, who was to direct us to a place called Ali Hamat, where was encamped with some thousands of his troops, Toussoun Pacha, son of his highness Mohammed Ali. On our arrival here the Pacha received us with military honours, causing us to pass between two lines of soldiers extending the whole way from the bank of the river to the tent,

which we speedily entered under a salute of twenty-one guns.

After the usual compliments had passed, we resumed our journey, and at the end of eight days reached Subra, where Mohammed Ali had instituted a quarantine on account of the plague, which had broke out with such vigour that upwards of six hundred men a day fell under it. Mr. Salt ordered me to go and seek Mr. Bogoz, the chief interpreter of his highness, and to tell him to make the Consul-General's compliments to his master;—which mission I executed with every possible precaution not to come in contact with any person. Mr. Bogoz went into the garden where his highness was, and having announced to him the arrival of his friend the Consul-General of Great Britain, communicated to him the complimentary message I had given him. At the expiration of about a quarter of an hour the interpreter returned to me with the counter-salutations of his master, and told me that his highness's house at Boulak was at our service for the purpose of performing quarantine, adding that we should be better accommodated when we got into the town. I lost no time in reporting to Mr. Salt all that the interpreter had told me.

We then left the place, and in a short time arrived at Boulak, where we landed all our luggage, and the next day shut ourselves up in quarantine.

As soon as the disorder began to abate a little of its vigour we gave free access to our friends, amongst whom was Mr. Burckhardt, who always turned the conversation to the subject of the celebrated edifices of Upper Egypt, and the antiquities which were to be found there in different directions. These discourses daily excited increased ardour and curiosity on the part of Mr. Salt.

For my own part I was continually importuning his private secretary, Mr. Beechy, who was a fine young man and of promising abilities, to let me know what was the object Mr. Salt had in view in making these enquiries relative to the contents of Upper Egypt, who at length had the goodness to satisfy my curiosity, and informed me that in the course of six or eight months we should be in Upper Egypt.

One day Mr. Burckhardt came to us, accompanied by another person, and expressed a desire to speak with Mr. Salt, who on being apprised of their arrival did not keep them waiting long. After some civilities had passed on either side,

Mr. Burckhardt introduced his companion to Mr. Salt, informing him that he was Mr. Belzoni, who had lately been employed in the service of the Pacha to direct the machine at Subra, but who in consequence of the intrigues of one Joseph Bocti, had been obliged to give in his resignation. He spoke to Mr. Salt a great deal about Mr. Belzoni, assuring him that it was a most providential occurrence which had thrown him in the way of such a man, and endéavoured to persuade him to take him into his employ and send him to Upper Egypt. Nothing of the kind, however, was resolved upon in the course of this interview, and things remained as they had been before the arrival of these gentlemen.

Some days after Mr. Belzoni returned, accompanied by his wife, who with tears in her eyes began a recital of all the hardships which her husband had suffered in the service of the Pacha. Touched at the sight of her tears, and affected at the details of the misfortunes of this family, Mr. Salt at length decided to send Mr. Belzoni into Upper Egypt, acccompanied by his wife and an English servant named James.

It was thus Mr. Belzoni set out for Upper Egypt; but he was not long in meeting with

difficulties in his progress, the origin of which was a very simple one, for besides the disadvantages of an impatient and intractable temperament on his own part, he had for his interpreter a drunken Copt who had served under the French during their expedition in Egypt, and who, unable long to brook the bad treatment he experienced from Mr. Belzoni, did not serve him with zeal and fidelity. That is the reason why Mr. Belzoni always met with fresh obstacles in all his enterprises;—he complains in the history of his travels of the difficulties which were thrown in his way, but I think he was wrong in doing so.

On his return to Cairo he brought with him some specimens of antiquity, and the colossal head of the Younger Memnon, which was subsequently presented to the British Museum by Messrs. Salt and Burckhardt. He related to Mr. Salt all the disappointments and all the obstacles he had met with at every step of his journey, and expressed doubts of his being able to proceed further. Mr. Salt, after listening with great attention to all that Mr. Belzoni had been telling him, resolved upon sending Mr. Beechy, his secretary, and myself as interpreter, to assist in furthering the expedition. Having completed

our arrangements we set out in the month of March, 1817, and arrived at Menia at the same time with two men from M. Drouetti, the Consul-General of France, who were going to Thebes for the purpose of exploring. On seeing these two gentlemen Mr. Belzoni became furious, and would have given all he was possessed of in the world to have been able to reach Thebes that very night, and mark out all the ground, in order that M. Drouetti's men, when they arrived, might not find a neutral spot to explore, nor even place sufficient to sit down on. Such was the length to which Mr. Belzoni's ambition had driven him.

On arriving at Raramon, at the sugar manufactory, Mr. Belzoni and myself procured donkeys and set off for Thebes. At the end of five days' speedy journey, as if we had been carrying the news of the capture of some fortress which had been twenty years beseiged, we arrived at the Temple of Karnak, the ancient Temple of Jupiter, with the hundred gates. There we found, much to the annoyance of Mr. Belzoni, a Dr. Maruki, who was making excavations on his own account. We remained that night at Luxor, and the next day proceeded to Gourna, which means the City of the Dead, where we purchased some pieces of

antiquity of very little value; Dr. Maruki, who had arrived before us, having bought up the finest specimens. Moreover we should not even have found what we did to purchase, but for the custom of the Arabs of not choosing to sell at one time and to the same person, all the collection of antiquities which they happen to have; prefering rather to sell them from time to time, and to different travellers, in order that they may demand a higher price for them.

We stayed some days in this part of the country, and made some trifling excursions in the neighbourhood of Gourna and of Luxor, but Mr. Beechy not making his appearance to join us, we took a boat from Luxor and proceeded to Kina in search of him, and there we found him. The next day we went to Luxor, and there we passed our nights in the temple and our days at Karnak, where we had already commenced digging. During forty days which we spent in this place we met with nothing remarkable, with the exception of a colossal head of red granite which is now in the British Museum. Besides this we found a hand of a colossal statue of middling dimensions, and an altar of granite with six figures of Deities represented on it. This

last was found behind the granite sanctuary which is at the eastern gate of Karnak. This portion of the gate, it appears, was rebuilt by the Ptolemies; for it is even now in very good preservation. We collected very little worthy of notice in the Temple of Jupiter at Thebes; but the Arabs of Gourna did not fail during our sojourn in that place to bring us a great number of pieces of antiquity, which we paid them well for.

As Mr. Salt had given us orders to proceed on to Nubia in order to attempt to open the Temple of Aboo Simbel, we did not delay to commence our journey thither. In a few days we arrived at the first cataract, where we were detained several days waiting for a boat to cross it. During this interim two English travellers, Captain Mangles and Captain Irby arrived, and they proceeded on their journey in our company. When we found that the inhabitants of the place would not work for us in opening the temple, these gentlemen had the goodness to assist us in clearing away the sand, and carried it as far as the bank of the river, by which means, after much fatigue and much distress from hunger, we succeeded in opening this temple. I need not say any thing of what we suffered during this arduous labour, but will

only observe, that without the valuable assistance rendered by the above-named gentlemen, we should not have succeeded in our undertaking.

After having re-opened the temple we departed, and in three days we arrived at the Isle of Philoë where we found Mrs. Belzoni. The day after our arrival here, Mr. Belzoni left us and embarked for Thebes. Mr. Beechy and myself afterwards did the like in company with our two travelling companions, who on our arrival at Thebes parted from us. We remained a few days at Thebes to recruit ourselves after our fatigues, and crossed to the opposite side of the river to Gourna, where we determined on commencing our excavations into the Tombs of the Kings, having first divided our Arabs into companies, whom we appointed to work in different quarters. In the spot where the tomb was discovered, we found a pit of about five feet in circumference, and twelve feet deep, at the bottom of which was a small aperture, through which the water which it had contained had passed. After some days work in clearing away the ground which had accumulated at the foot of the mountain, we arrived at the solid rock, close to which we dug a pit of considerable depth, at the spot where we calculated the tomb to be. We

then found that the entrance to the tomb was blocked up by the soil which the rain had accumulated against it. The running of the waters, however, had formed a canal of very narrow dimensions, through which a man of small size, entirely stripped, might with difficulty pass. Mr. Beechy on seeing this canal, told me to undress and use every exertion to enter it. I instantly set to work, accompanied by an Arab, and after a good deal of difficulty attained the edge of the well which had been made there to receive the rain water, which without that precaution would have damaged the tomb. After a short time I went out for the purpose of giving Messrs. Belzoni and Beechy, who were impatiently awaiting me, the particulars of all that I had seen. The workmen in the meantime continued their labours, and in some hours they had widened the passage so far that Messrs. Belzoni and Beechy were enabled to enter it and advance to the well; beyond which, through an aperture in the wall was still to be seen the famous pilaster, and a rope ladder attached to the well. It appears that after the interment had been made this ladder had been suspended in order to descend on the following day if occasion should

be. After having procured some beams of wood and laid them across the well we were enabled to force an entrance into the tomb. Our joy was excessive at having made this discovery. When we reached the last apartment we found the famous alabaster sarcophagus.

As we were expecting every day that Mr. Salt would arrive, we decided upon establishing ourselves in this place. The excavations were carried on, andthe passage became more and more easy, in consequence of Mr. Belzoni having given orders to throw the soil which was dug up down into the well, which however proved the destruction of the tomb. A terrible rain which fell at this place in 1819 injured every thing;—the water penetrated into the tomb, and ever since the stone has suffered greatly from the damp.

Mr. Belzoni, with his much-reputed architectural knowledge, ought to have reflected that the Egyptians had not made this well as an ornament to the tomb, but in order to preserve it from the rain waters, a service to which it was still applicable. Instead of blocking it up, therefore, he ought simply to have procured a few palm trees, and constructed a temporary bridge of the whole breadth of the entrance door, walling up the two

sides with stones or tiles, which would have been quite sufficient for our ingress and regress without any danger of falling, and the well would thus have remained as it was before.

If Mr. Belzoni has alledged by way of excuse that the sarcophagus could not be brought out unless the well was filled up, I would answer for it, that so far from such being the case, four sarcophagi of the same magnitude might have been removed without any necessity for filling up the well.

Some days subsequently, Mr. Salt and his family arrived, accompanied by Lord Belmore; and Mr. Belzoni and myself immediately received instructions to transport to Cairo, in his lordship's vessel, all the antiquities we had collected, and to procure all that would be necessary for the removal of the sarcophagus.

Arrived at Cairo, after having deposited the heaviest specimens at Boulak, in the house of Mr. Rossetti, we made immediate preparations for returning to Mr. Salt, who was waiting for his ship to convey him to Cairo.

On the day fixed for our departure Mr. Belzoni accidentally met one of his friends from Italy

whose name I do not now recollect. After having chatted a good deal, they agreed to go the following day to the pyramids, which caused us to delay our voyage for two days. Towards evening Mr. Belzoni returned and told me that he had a notion to send the ship back, and for us to remain behind and make a little research around the pyramids, adding that we could afterwards return on foot to Raramon. I did not hesitate to reply that his proposition was an excellent one, but that such an expedition would be impossible without the previous permission of the Pacha, or of the Kiahaja-Bey. Mr. Belzoni found no difficulty in assuring me that this was the easiest thing in the world to accomplish, adding that I should go immediately to the Bey, and tell him that a very intimate friend of Mr. Salt was desirous, through curiosity, of making a slight excavation around the pyramids, and requested his permission to do so. I remarked to him in reply, that such an expedient for the purpose of obtaining the permission he desired was unworthy of us, and that it would be better for us to address ourselves to Mr. Jassuf Aziz, the interpreter to the British Consulate, who would be able to obtain for

us that permission in the name of the Consul-General. I observed to him further, that as I was not as yet known to the Pacha as the interpreter to the Consul-General, it was to be apprehended that he might refuse our request and dismiss us in a disagreeable manner;—in fine, that it would be highly unbecoming, and at the same time highly dishonourable in us to abuse the friendship of Mr. Salt in such a manner, of whom we were but the servants. "

Mr. Belzoni had only been seduced into this expedition on an after-thought. He was very anxious that all the honour of the excavation, if it proved successful, should be attached to his name. But it is really melancholy, that in the absence of all modesty, he could have supposed that the truth could remain for ever concealed, without one day bursting through the veil with which he wished to cover it.

As, however, Mr. Belzoni, driven on by his ambition, would not pay the least attention to the arguments which I advanced to him, I found myself at length obliged to accompany him on the following day to the palace of the Kiahaja-Bey, there to seek for one Mr. Francisco Valmas, who being a friend of Belzoni's, might serve him as

interpreter before the Bey to obtain the permission so ardently desired.

On arriving at the palace, scarcely had we presented ourselves at the gate of the hall, when the Bey, happening to be there at the moment, recognized Mr. Belzoni by reason of his gigantic stature, having many times seen him when he was in the employ of the Pacha. The Bey, without loss of time, addressed us, to demand the motive of our coming. Upon this demand, which we were not prepared for, we were somewhat disconcerted, and Mr. Belzoni found himself obliged to retail all the falsehoods of which I have spoken above; that is, that he was one of Mr. Salt's most intimate friends, &c.

As I considered the request which he bid me make of the Bey a very unreasonable one, I did not choose to interpret faithfully all that he told me. However, being altogether ignorant of the perfidious views which Mr. Belzoni had towards Mr. Salt, his benefactor, I did tell the Bey that we were two servants of the Consul-General of Great Britain, who were come, by order of our master, to make a slight excavation round the pyramids. On hearing the name of Mr. Salt, the Bey consented to grant to us the permission, provided, how-

ever, that the land which we were going to dig up had not been reserved for sowing. He caused his orders to this effect to be written to the Káshef of Geezeh, and we passed over to the opposite banks of the Nile. On arriving at the village of Geezeh we handed to the Káshef the Bey's note, and he gave us another addressed to the Caïmacam, the governor of the two villages in the neighbourhood of the pyramids. This note contained express orders to the Caïmacam to provide us with all the labourers we might require. This day we remained at the Consulate, and the next day, after having made our arrangements, we set off for the pyramids. The day after our arrival we gave orders for the excavations to be commenced around the second pyramid, in the neighbourhood of the spot where Mr. Belzoni had discovered the entrance to the first pyramid. But he did not reflect that the entrance to this second pyramid ought to be on the same side of the pyramid as that of the first.

After six days of useless labour, Mr. Belzoni not perceiving any indication that the entrance was there, gave orders for a general excavation on all the four sides of the pyramid, by which means, he said, we could not miss finding the entrance if

there was one. Now this was obviously a course which any one else could have adopted, who knew nothing whatever of the matter.

As Mr. Belzoni wanted to go to Cairo, he left me to superintend the excavations, which were continued all that day. The next day I concentrated all the forces of the labourers upon one point; namely, on the north side, being firmly persuaded that in a very few days we should succeed in finding the entrance in that quarter. What encouraged me to this belief was, that the entrance to the first pyramid had been found on the north side.

At the end of three days Mr. Belzoni returned, and having found the excavations very much advanced, expressed his delight at it, and gave me much praise for what I had done upon my own thought. Our task, however, began to become a rather laborious one, on account of the stupendous blocks of stone which we continually met with, and which we had to remove by means of enormous levers.

This was in the month of February, and Mr. Belzoni being invited to Cairo by one of his friends, named Doctor Raphaël, returned thither the next day, desiring me to give him notice of

the earliest indications I should meet with of the entrance.

On this occasion he staid away six days. On the fifteenth day of our labours, towards mid-day, we had the happiness to discover one of the black granite pillars of the door-way. My joy was at its height, and I did not delay to participate the happy intelligence of our discovery with Mr. Belzoni, who arrived towards evening full of delight. The same day, we discovered the other pillar of the door-way, and finally, the aperture itself; which, however, was choaked up with earth and stones. At the end of three days we reached the second entrance; the upper block of granite of which having been displaced, by some unknown means, was resting upon the loose stones, and in a manner, suspended in the air,—which rendered the further passage into the pyramids very difficult, and very dangerous.

Amongst our labourers was an Arab, named Argian, which in the Arab language means "*naked,*" a man of gigantic height, but as thin as a stock-fish. This extraordinary man was able, with much difficulty and exertion, to creep through the aperture into the tomb, but on his return, all

he could tell us was, that there were a great many apartments which were not of the same shape as the first.

Mr. Belzoni, being impatient to know all the state of the case, and not being able himself to pass through the aperture, on account of his bulk, asked me whether I could undertake it. After a little reflection, I saw that it would be impossible for me to get in, clothed as I was; I therefore took off every thing that I had about me, and after several efforts, in which I suffered considerable scratches, I succeeded in descending into the pyramid. In the first instance, I went into the chamber of the sarcophagus, where, after having well examined every thing that it contained, I retraced my passage, and gave Mr. Belzoni an account of all that I had seen, adding, that in the chamber of the sarcophagus, there were several letters in the Arabic language. Mr. Belzoni gave orders for two levers to be placed so as to sustain the block of granite which had been displaced, (for there was a third one above), in order to enlarge the passage; which answered wonderfully well, for at the end of a couple of hours he was enabled to pass through, and descend into the

pyramid, and see with his own eyes that which he was not satisfied in hearing described by others. He also took the whole plan of the pyramid.

Some days afterwards, Mr. Salt arrived from Upper Egypt. It seems that Mr. Salt had suspected the designs of Mr. Belzoni;—for after some few observations had passed between them, the latter, in some sort to justify himself, told Mr. Salt that the excavation had been made in his own name, he having himself previously asked and obtained the permission for it. As for the money which his (Mr. Salt's) treasurer had furnished us with in order to make these researches, he pretended to repay it to him, adding, that he had received it under conditions to return it.

I, on the contrary, maintain that Mr. Belzoni would never have been able to have struck a single axe into the ground about the pyramids without the name of Mr. Salt;—and that without the express order from the latter to his treasurer to supply us with money for the expenses, we could never have thought of attempting such an undertaking. For every traveller knows very well, that since the reign of Mohammed Ali in Egypt, these sort of things are always done through the medium of the Consuls, for it is to them only that his

highness awards permission to do so. I think I say no more than the simple truth, when I declare, that without the name of Mr. Salt, and which was more important still, without his money, Mr. Belzoni would never have been able to have gone into Upper Egypt to make researches, nor even to travel for his amusement.

If he had been a conscientious and a sincere man, as he boasted himself to be, he ought to have put forth the naked truth, without garbling the facts. As it turns out, however, he has preferred to be viewed culpable of the blackest ingratitude. His memory cannot but suffer from it; for truth never long holds back from exposing and stigmatizing falsehood.

It was a long time before the world gave credit to all that the celebrated Bruce published concerning his travels; but after the expedition of Mohammed Ali, when many travellers were enabled to penetrate these countries with ease, the truth was triumphantly discovered, and the name of Bruce, after a lapse of ninety years, received the honours, which, in the first instance, were denied to him. I come now, in the cause of truth, to reclaim for the name of the late Mr. Salt, all the honours which for some time

have been snatched from him, with equal immodesty and unkindness. I come, with an inexpressible satisfaction, to declare to that gentleman's fellow countrymen that Mr. Belzoni was but the servant of Mr. Salt, and that all which he has published in his own name, was done in the name, and moreover, by the direction of Mr. Salt. In support of what I advance, I will refer to Mr. Banks, Mr. Beechy, Captain Mangles, and Captain Irby.

After this explanation with Mr. Salt, Mr. Belzoni set off for Upper Egypt, accompanied by Dr. Ricchi, in order to take a drawing of the tomb at Biban Ilmilouk, of which Mr. Salt wished to have a model made on his return into England. This he did;—but according to what several travellers have said of it, it is not like the original.

CHAPTER II.

M. Calliot's pretended discovery of the City of Berenice—Salt sends the author and others to the spot, to clear up the error—Mountain Temple—The emerald mines of the Ptolemies—Sulphur mines near the Red Sea—Relation of the old Arab, who guides them to the real City of Berenice—Description of the Temple and Port of Berenice—Return.

As there had been a discussion between the Consul-General of France, M. Drouetti, and Mr. Salt, relative to the publication of a book written by a Frenchman named Frederic Calliot, concerning the town of Berenice, which the latter pretended to have discovered, and which Mr. Salt maintained he had been strangely mistaken in; (the town which F. Calliot had taken for Berenice being situated a good seven hours' journey from the sea;)—and as neither party would concede the point in dispute, Mr. Salt gave me a letter, with orders to take it in person to Mr. Beechy, who

was at Thebes. In this letter he directed us to set out without loss of time to discover the town of Berenice, on the borders of the Red Sea. We made our arrangements in great haste, took two boats from Luxor, and set off, Mr. Beechy, Mr. Belzoni, Dr. Ricchi, and myself, accompanied by our servants.

When we had arrived at Isna, formerly called Latopolis, the residence of the governor, who had under his command the Shekh of this desert, named Shekh Abet Abu Ghibran, Chief of the Tribute, the governor sent one of his soldiers with us, and gave us letters of recommendation to the Shekh Ababdeh to procure us camels and guides at all the places we should pass. The next day we came to a village named Il Bahera, opposite the ancient town known by the name of Apollinopolis Magna, the residence of the Shekh Ababdeh, Chief of the Tribute. After we had presented to him the letters from the Bey, he immediately caused sixteen camels to be prepared for us, and gave us as our guide the same man who had formerly accompanied M. Calliot to the Red Sea.

We set off in the afternoon, and in the evening we halted at a well. The next day, after six hours' march, we came to a small Egyptian temple,

carved in the solid rock of the mountain; it had on the exterior from four to six pillars, I do not precisely recollect the number. It is certain that M. Calliot never came near this temple in the course of his journey. Without stopping here we pursued our journey, and arrived at the mines whence in the times of the Ptolemies they used to extract emeralds. To this very spot M. Calliot had previously come, with a great number of workmen, for the purpose of working the mines on the account of Mohammed Ali, who paid all his expenses, but without any success. The reason of this was very simple;—neither M. Calliot nor his workmen having the qualifications required for such an undertaking.

We passed the night here, and the next morning we mounted our camels and went to see the town to which M. Calliot had given the name of Berenice. Of this pretended city, which is two hours' journey from the mines, we saw nothing but a quantity of huts, which it seems to me, had been used in the time of the Ptolemies for the residence of the labourers employed at the mines.

At the sight of these much-boasted ruins, Mr. Belzoni bid me enquire of our guide whether this was the place to which M. Calliot had given the

name of Berenice? He relied in the affirmative, adding, that he had also conducted M. Calliot to the sulphur mines near the sea. We then desired him to take us through all the places M. Calliot had been at. We ascended in the first place, a mountain, from whence was seen the sea, which, as we calculated, could not be more than seven or eight hours' journey off. We then went down from the mountain and mounted our camels, and continued our journey; but, as our beasts became too much fatigued to proceed further, we halted towards evening at a spot which was not more than four hours' journey from the sea. The next day, at nine o'clock in the morning, we arrived at the shore of the Red Sea, where we again halted, intending to proceed thence, as soon as we were recovered from our fatigues, to see the sulphur mines, where terminated the travels of M. Calliot. This gentleman, without showing the slightest regard to history, had pretended to have discovered the town of Berenice; quite forgetting that the real town of that name, having been a point of communication between the merchants of Egypt and those of the East Indies, ought to have been built on the sea-coast, and not at the distance of eight or nine hours' journey towards the interior.

As we began to fall short of water, we dispatched some of our people with camels, in search of a fresh supply. Messrs. Beechy and Belzoni mounted their beasts, and accompanied by the Bey's soldier and our guide, went to see the sulphur mines. For myself, I was obliged to remain by the sea-shore, on account of a violent head-ache, which almost deprived me of my senses. Seated on the sand, I was amusing myself by gazing far and wide across the sea, when an old Arab with his camel came near us, and began to converse with our people. After a short time, curiosity induced me to speak to him; and I asked him whether he was aware of the existence of any ancient buildings in that neighbourhood on the border of the sea? He replied in the affirmative, and proceeded to relate to me, that one day when he was quite a child, his father took him by the hand in order to go in search of a camel which had strayed away some days previously; that after three days' journey, without stopping any where, keeping still on the borders of the sea, they discovered a city, which the Arabs had always called Goufri, which means City of Infidels;—not far from which spot they found their camel. He added, that it was so many years

since this adventure, that he hardly recollected the circumstances connected with it. He had reckoned sixty-nine years since this occurrence, and he was about nine years old at the time. I gave the veteran Arab a little tobacco, and made him sit down, and continued to converse with him until Messrs. Beechy and Belzoni returned, when I related to them all that I had heard from the old man, with which intelligence they were delighted. But as the Arabs had already deceived us several times, with a view of taking our money, we merely promised to reward him liberally in case what he told us proved to be correct. He again assured us of the fact, with the "Tchalla," &c. which is synonymous with So help him God, &c.

As soon as our camels and their drivers returned from the watering expedition, we resumed our journey, preceded by our worthy old man, and did not stop any where, except to take a few hours' repose at night. The next day, after four hours' journey, we halted at a place where an old woman, having lighted a fire, was cooking some fish, which she afterwards put into the shell of a tortoise. She no sooner saw us in our Turkish attire, than she took to flight towards the mountains, forsaking not only her hut and her dressed

fish, but also her two daughters, who, at no great distance, were in a boat catching fish. The Arabs who were with us began calling after her to stop, and not to be afraid of us;—but without paying the least attention to the cries of our people, she kept on increasing rather than relaxing her speed. On this we all set to, to eat her fish, with the exception of Mr. Beechy, who desired me to leave a few pieces of money in the tortoise-shell for our good cooking-genius of the desert. One of our Arabs, after having kept a little aloof from us, under some trifling pretence remained in the rear, with the sole object of taking the money we had left in the shell;—but Mr. Beechy having observed him, desired me to send the soldier who accompanied us to bring him back by force. At four o'clock in the afternoon we stopped at a place where there were some trees, in order to have something prepared for us to eat.

The woman who had fled from us, having seen us depart came down from the mountain, and on seeing the money in the shell was very well satisfied. To shew her gratitude for it she sent after us, by a little child about twelve years old, some large fish, which her daughter, as the child told us, had just caught. We gave some more

money to the child, who asked us whether we did not intend to stay a short time where we were, in order that he might bring us some more fish. The next day, very early in the morning, before we had risen, the child came to us, out of breath, with another supply of fish. We rewarded him in the same way we had previously done, and departed. At two o'clock in the afternoon we arrived at the city of Berenice, which our guide called Saket. // Our delight was extreme on beholding the object which had cost us so much of fatigue and privation. We were in the very centre of the town which M. Calliot never had the good fortune to behold. After having gone round the boundaries of the town, which were covered over with sand, we proceeded in search of the temple. Having accidentally stopped in front of a wall, which appeared to us to have originally formed part of some fine edifice, we ordered two of our labourers to set to work upon it; and in a short time we discovered one of the façades of the temple, on which were some hieroglyphics and figures, which however were very much effaced. On continuing our researches we found two small portraits, on which were some hieroglyphics and figures. After having well satisfied ourselves

that this was really the temple, we took the plan of it, and also one of the town itself, with as much exactness as the sand which concealed it from our sight would allow us.

The walls of this city are only fifteen paces from the sea. The stone of which the houses are built is of a very singular kind;—it resembles a sort of coral, full of small apertures like those of a sponge; it is a sea-stone and not one of mountain growth. It was probably cut away from the sea-rock at the moment the tide was going out. All the observations which we made at this place related principally to the port of the town, which is a very curious one.

The whole sea extending from the coast to a considerable distance from land is studded with shingle-banks, which render the approach very difficult even for the smallest sized boats;—the harbour on that side is entirely clogged up with sand. A chain of mountains stands out into the sea and serves as a sort of barrier to the harbour, against stormy weather. Only that we had fallen short of water and provisions we should have gone on to see how far this beautiful promontory, which formed such a fine harbour, extended; but being forced by thirst to desist, we resolved upon

taking our departure. In the meantime, however, Messrs. Beechy and Belzoni advanced as far as the foot of the mountain, which was only six miles distance from us, to see whether there might not be some vaults there, such as the ancients were accustomed to construct as depositories for their dead. This little excursion proved a fruitless one. On their return at three o'clock in the afternoon, we quitted the celebrated city of Berenicé.

Before we had gone far, our old guide proposed to conduct us to a spot where he said there was a spring of excellent water. To this we assented with great pleasure, although it took us considerably out of our way. After two days' journey we arrived at the spring in question, which we found situated in the centre of a mountain of red granite. At the foot of this mountain there was a great hole formed in the granite rock in the shape of a reservoir, wherein the water, which was as limpid and clear as crystal, accumulated, and afterwards ran over, forming itself into a stream. We were really highly astonished at meeting with any thing so beautiful in the midst of the mountains of this desart. We stopped here five days. Messrs. Beechy and Belzoni,

after having taken a few eatables and a little water, set out to explore some of the ruins in the neighbourhood, our old guide having told us that they comprised several granite blocks with some figures and hieroglyphics;—but these turned out to be nothing of consequence; they were only some small figures engraved on granite, of the same description as those which are often met with in the desart. I am of opinion that in ancient times these carvings were made for the purpose of marking the road, and to serve as a consolation and guide to the traveller. We meet with them to this day on every high mountain;—they serve to announce to the caravansaries that they are not far from the Nile.

As we had a very small supply of provisions left, and as Mr. Beechy had already returned, we only waited for Mr. Belzoni to retrace our steps, homewards. He was not long coming. We immediately set out upon our journey, taking the road to Apollinopolis Magna, which leads to the Nile.

CHAPTER III.

Arrive at the Nile—Meet Mr. Salt and his companions at Thebes—Set off for the second cataract—Mr. Belzoni makes extraordinary claims against Mr. Salt—Is dismissed his employ—Arrival at the second cataract—Proceed to Dongola; Adventures by the way—The Temple of Amara—Anecdote of Burckhardt—Impediments thrown in the way of the travellers by Mohammed Káshef—In consequence of which they give up their expedition to Dongola, and return to Alexandria.

At length we arrived at the Nile, where we found our boats waiting for us, as also letters sent from Cairo, to inform us that Mr. Salt was on his way to Thebes, in company with Mr. Banks and a Prussian Baron. We got ready in speed, and having paid our people and made some presents to the Shekh of the Ababdeh, named Abet Abu Ghibran, we set out on our way, and the next day arrived at Thebes, where we began to repose ourselves after our forty days of fatigue, and endeavoured to forget the nights which we had passed on the backs of our camels.

Mr. Salt with his travelling companions very soon arrived, and after spending a few days where we were we all set off for the second cataract, leaving behind us only as many as were necessary to guard the sarcophagus and our effects at Biban-Ilmilouk.

We pursued our journey, stopping always wherever there were any ruins to be examined, and in a few days we arrived at the first cataract; and after having had our boat carried up, we stopped at the Isle of Philoe, where Mr. Belzoni made preparations for transporting down the river a small obelisk which M. Drouetti had presented to Mr. Banks. But owing to the weight of the pedestal, and the paucity of water in the midst of the cataract, it became grounded and we were obliged to leave it there; and there it remained for four years, without a possibility of removing it, after all the enormous expenses which had been laid out upon it. As however, Mr. Banks was continually enquiring after it, Mr. Salt one day desired me to do my utmost to have it brought down. I saw no other means of accomplishing this, than to have it dragged by land to a certain point below the cataract, about two hours' journey distant, from whence it might be shipped with

the greatest ease. In this I am happy to say I completely succeeded; and it was not long before Mr. Banks received, at a very trifling expense, the pedestal of his obelisk.

After the removal of the obelisk, Mr. Belzoni resolved upon setting out for Thebes in the same boat which had brought the obelisk; instead of which it was undoubtedly his duty to have shipped off the alabaster sarcophagus and all the other pieces of antiquity, and to have accompanied them to Alexandria.

One evening before quitting us, he had the audacity to demand of Mr. Salt, as the price of his services, this very sarcophagus, which he wanted as he said to form part of the tomb which he was about to erect in England. He thus had the modesty to fix upon the choicest and most valuable article of all that Mr. Salt had been able to procure, after an outlay of some thousands of piasters. Mr. Belzoni knew very well that he had already been liberally rewarded by Mr. Salt for his services;—for besides the salary agreed upon between them, the latter, as a gratuity for his discovery of the tomb, made him a present of a thousand piasters, besides two sculptured lions' heads, which he afterwards sold

to the Comte de Forbin for twelve hundred piasters, and five other similar articles, but of a rather more ordinary description, which he sent as a present to the museum of his native place. I say nothing here of the specimens of antiquity which Madame Belzoni collected on her own account, and which she had no right to do, as both Mr. Belzoni and his wife were engaged and acted in the service of Mr. Salt; yet it was a friend of Mr. Belzoni himself who told us that the latter had sent to Europe, through my informant's hands, forty papyri, which on his, Belzoni's, arrival there, were to be restored to him; and that at a period when Mr. Salt not only did not possess any papyri himself, but moreover knew nothing of any except by report. I repeat, then, that if Mr. Belzoni had been a conscientious man, he never would have had the audacity to have asked for the alabaster sarcophagus; and it may not be surprising to add, that the explanations consequent upon this extraordinary demand ended in the dismissal of Mr. Belzoni from his employ under Mr. Salt, without receiving any further gratifications than his regular appointments as far as Alexandria.

Some days after these occurrences we parted

company,—Mr. Salt and his party for the second cataract, and Mr. Belzoni for Thebes.

After stopping several times on the road, in order to have drawings made of all that was interesting, we arrived at the second cataract. There Mr. Salt, finding himself a little indisposed, decided upon setting out to return to Cairo. For ourselves, however, we formed the plan of going to Dongola. Our little company was composed of Messrs. Banks, Beechy, John Hyde, Dr. Ricchi, Mr. Hyde's interpreter, Mr. Banks's janissary, and myself. We made our preparations, and obtained from Hassan Káshef, the Shekh of Nubia, letters of recommendation to his brother, Mohammed Káshef, as well as some camels to convey us. Messrs. Salt and Banks, before quitting, made him a present of several things which pleased his fancy. We then crossed to the opposite bank of the Nile, on the side of the desart of Syberia, and two hours after we separated from Mr. Salt.

The road which we had just taken did not appear to us to be a very safe one. We were greatly afraid least the Mamelukes, on our arrival at Dongola, should take us for spies from Moham-

med Ali, which might cost us our lives; for they are already aware that the Pacha had just sent his son-in-law, Defterdar Bey, up to the second cataract, to see if there was any possibility of crossing over troops at it, and our arrival after Defterdar Bey could not but render us suspected. Under these circumstances we rested all our hopes upon the letters of recommendation which we had from Hassan Káshef to his brother, which desired the latter to place men at our disposal to send forward to Dongola, to announce to the Beys that we were simply travellers.

In the course of our journey we arrived at an Egyptian temple called Semnis, a very small but highly interesting structure: on it we found written the name of John Burckhardt, which we had not found written upon any other edifice either in Egypt or Nubia beyond the second cataract. At sight of this name we gained courage a little, on reflecting that that individual, being quite alone, had dared, without meeting any disaster, to plunge himself into these difficult localities. Here we remained a short time to take drawings of all that was interesting, and then continued our journey.

After a few hours we met a small caravansary from Dongola, escorted by two Mamelukes, pro-

ceeding to Cairo; the Mamelukes, on beholding our little band in oriental garb, were alarmed and made a halt, but Messrs. Banks and Hyde, who were dressed in the European style, soon allayed their apprehensions. On addressing themselves to us, they asked us whether it was true that Mahommed was making preparations for an expedition, &c. We replied, that as it was a long time since we had left Cairo, we were in complete ignorance upon the whole matter to which they referred; we spoke to them only on the subject of Defterdar Bey's journey to the second cataract, &c., and informed them of the motives which took us to Dongola, enquiring of them whether the Beys were likely to give us protection and assistance towards procuring whatever antiquities the place afforded. To this they replied in the affirmative, and added that the news of our travels into these parts had reached them some time back, and that our arrival was looked forward to with impatience. After conversing some time with them we separated, to proceed each in our several directions. Some hours after we entered upon the plain, where nothing was to be seen but sand, and towards mid-day we halted under a tree, to shelter ourselves a little from the heat, and take some

repose. Whilst Messrs. Banks and Beechy remained extended beneath the tree, the rest of our party went to the banks of the Nile; upon which our attendants, presuming that those gentlemen had fallen asleep, seized the opportunity to mount the camels and run away. What urged them to this step probably was, that Mr. Banks wished that as soon as we arrived opposite the spot where Hassan Káshef's brother was, we should cross over to the opposite bank of the Nile, in order to deliver the letters from his brother, and at the same time to see the temple of Amara. Our people fearing that in crossing the river some of their camels might be lost in the eddies of the cataract, and not choosing to be forced to it, took the occasion of our absence to decamp. This was indeed a day of distress for us, for we found ourselves compelled to remain in a spot where there was not a trace of a living being. After some deliberation, however, we decided upon sending to one of the villages on the opposite bank of the river, to procure us a sort of ferry-raft, on which we could all cross over to the other side. The man whom we sent on this expedition was a Nubian, who served us as interpreter, and he crossed the river on an inflated bladder, which the Arabs make use

of in those parts, as also beyond the cataracts, when they have no other conveyance. The next day our man returned upon a raft, accompanied by two Nubians, who, swimming beside it, pushed it forward: this manner of crossing the river is generally a very hazardous one. Messrs. Banks and Beechey were the first who got upon the raft, and having landed upon a little island they sent it back to fetch our baggage; I and the janissary swam beside it, resting our arms upon it occasionally. Mr. Hyde, at one moment, was nearly perishing, in consequence of being carried away by the violence of the current, and only saved himself by grappling upon a shingle bank. This accident so alarmed him that he fell seriously ill, and was within an ace of dying. After landing, we found that all our baggage was wet; and not being able to procure any cattle, we were obliged to stop five days where we were. On the ninth day we had the good fortune to find some asses, on which we put our baggage, and after six hours' journey, worn out with fatigue and tormented with hunger, we arrived at the house of the Káshef, and handed him his brother's letter. We passed the night very comfortably, as the

Káshef caused an excellent supper to be prepared for us; but the next day we were not well treated, owing to the Káshef having asked for a gun belonging to Mr. Hyde, which we were obliged to refuse him, having need of all our arms during our journey, at the same time offering to give him other things which we did not so absolutely require; still he felt himself grievously hurt at our refusal, and to revenge himself for it, he caused our supply of provisions to be stopped. Notwithstanding this discouraging circumstance, however, we did not omit to visit the Temple of Amara, where we found written the name of Shekh Ibraim, (Burckhardt): at the present day there remains of this temple only a few ruins of columns and walls.

Whilst here, we fell in with a man who told us that he had seen Burckhardt at this spot, and had conversed with him:—"He was not one of the true believers," he told us, "though he pretended to be so; he was not a scha but a Christian, an infidel; for (our informant continued), having brought to him a bit of bread, with a little milk, instead of giving thanks to God after having eaten, the scha only put a small piece of bread, which remained over his repast, into his pocket contrary

to the practice of the true Mussulmans, who never use on the next day what is left on the preceding," &c.

We returned afterwards to the Káshef, to beg him to provide us some camels, in order that we might pursue our journey as far as Dongola. He abruptly replied that he had no camels to hire. "As for my own," he added, "I want them myself; the news of the meditated expedition of Mohammed Ali keeps us constantly on the *qui vive;* to-morrow, perhaps, we shall find ourselves obliged to seek refuge in the mountains, and without my camels what could we do," &c. &c. Seeing that it was impossible for us to get any camels from him, we begged him to have the goodness to let us have some asses, to go and see the island named Ghisirat-Sag, about six hours' journey from the village of Amara. This request he also denied us, alleging as a pretext that he was at open war, and that he and his brother having already acknowledged their submission to Mohammed Ali, he feared that we might be ill-treated by the people of the island, which might, he said, cause great inconvenience in their affairs.

Discouraged by these impediments, so inexorably thrown in our way, we gave up all hope of

succeeding in our purposed expedition to Dongola, and only sought the means of retracing our steps homewards.

Accordingly, having at length succeeded in procuring four asses and a camel, we loaded them with our baggage, and proceeded on foot to the village called Mugraca, whence, without loss of time, we again resumed our journey, and having met with some cattle on our road, we arrived at Wady-Halfa, by the second cataract, where we found our boats. Here we took time to refresh ourselves after our fatigues, and recover from our fears and anxieties; here also we saw Hassan Káshef, the elder brother of the monster who had done all he could to throw obstacles in the way of our journey. We related to him the improper behaviour of his brother towards us, as also the sorry trick which the camel-drivers had played upon us. On hearing this, he pretended to be greatly enraged against his brother, and promised us to administer pitiless chastisement to the rascals of guides, as soon as he fell in with them, for the worthless conduct they had had the audacity to show us; adding, at the same time, that he felt his own honour affronted by it.

Mr. Banks was very anxious to make a new

attempt at this expedition, which, however, if not impossible, would have been extremely difficult, as besides that we were entirely out of provisions, the journey was one of considerable danger. Accordingly having given up the notion of this journey to Dongola, we continued our route homeward, stopping a short time amongst the ruins and ancient temples by the way, we reached Ben Isuaf, through which we passed on to the river named Fium. On arriving at this river we went to see the Lake Birket Haroun, and the temple adjacent, and then returned by land to Cairo, where we found Mr. Salt; and in a short time afterwards we all proceeded to Alexandria.

CHAPTER IV.

Departure of Messrs. Banks and Beechy for England—Mr. Salt's serious illness—The author is sent to superintend the excavations at Thebes—Curious Greek mummies—Five different methods of embalmment described—Accidental discovery of papyri inclosed in the black wooden idols found in the cases of mummies—Three mummies of musicians, with their instruments and wine flasks—Wonderful preservation of articles in the climate and soil of Thebes.

Some days after our arrival at Alexandria Mr. Banks joined us there, and began making his preparations to return to England, in company with Mr. Beechy, who had just been recalled by his father. Their departure was delayed a little on account of the celebration of Mr. Salt's marriage, which took place a few days subsequent. Not many days after they left, Mr. Salt was taken dangerously ill, and his recovery was tedious, and attended with some hazard. As soon as he found himself well re-established in health, his thoughts

again reverted to his darling objects of research, and he desired me to go and occupy the place which Mr. Belzoni had lately filled at the excavations which were being carried on at Thebes. Upon this gratifying mission I set out without loss of time, and immediately on my arrival arranged the order of the excavations; I also made some purchases of antiquities, notwithstanding all the difficulties which I experienced through means of a certain Antonio Lebolo, a countryman of M. Drouetti, who had just been buying up all the antiquities the Arabs had to sell. Singularly enough, however, he had left in their hands, for what reason I know not, the finest specimen of all; namely, a Greek mummy, that of the wife of a governor of Thebes, named Soter Corneliou, which I immediately purchased. An English traveller, had just bought the fellow mummy of the governor of Thebes, but having taken it into his head, whilst on his road to Cairo, that there might be some gold coins in this mummy, he caused it to be opened, and not finding any thing in it of the nature he sought, he threw it into the Nile, and gave the case belonging to it to Mr. Salt. Such was the fate of the mortal remains of the governor of Thebes.

My excavations in a short time proved very successful, and Mr. Salt's collection began already to be enriched with various antiquities, particularly in papyri, which Mr. Salt, during the time of Belzoni, had known only by name. I caused all the colossal pieces which Belzoni had not taken away to be sent to Alexandria; above all, the famous granite sarcophagus of the tomb called Bruce's, of which this celebrated traveller speaks so much. This sarcophagus is now in the museum at Paris; its lid, which Belzoni had the misfortune to break in two pieces when endeavouring to remove it from the tomb, should be in the British Museum.

The collection of antiquities formed by Mr. Salt, up to the year 1824, was rich in variety and interest; it is now in the Museum of France. He had intended to have sent me to carry away the remainder of the colossal head of the Young Memnon; but his unexpected death prevented this plan from being carried into execution, and has deprived the British Museum of this piece, which would have restored the statue to its primitive beauty. To put it together would not have been a work of great difficulty—the statue of Sesostris,

which comprised seventy-three pieces has been so arranged, and is now in the museum of Turin.

The spot, in my opinion, where antiquities generally are found the least injured by time, and the best executed, is in Thebes, more particularly at Necropolis, now called Gourna. The mummies found there are the best, and the best preserved, that are to be met with; they are of various forms, embalmed, and enveloped in many different manners. The designs which adorn the cases are of variegated colours. There are mummies which have as many as three cases of different shapes, on the lids of which are seen a great variety of emblems and symbols. As well as I remember, there are as many as eleven kinds, not to speak of those which are enveloped with reeds in form of basket-work, or with palm-leaves, united and bound together with very slight cords: this sort is that of the poor Nubians. The mummies which have two or three cases belong to the priests and their wives, and they are embalmed, according to the observations which I made during my sojourn in Thebes, in the first of the following manners:—

In general the embalmment is of five sorts, ex-

clusive of bodies which have been simply dried in the sun and deprived of their entrails, without being in any way covered over with cloths or cerements. Of the FIRST quality of mummies, are those which are embalmed with a good black balm, composed, I believe, of various aromatics; they have all the interior parts, such as the head, filled with this balm. The mummies of this quality have all their bandages so well glued over, that it is with difficulty the flesh of the body can be uncovered. The entrails of this sort of mummy are divided into four portions, and deposited in urns made for the purpose, of four different shapes, surmounted with lids. These are known by the name of the *canopi;* they are generally made of oriental alabaster, and are respectively ornamented with the heads of a man, an ape, a jackal, and a hawk, besides hieroglyphic letters and titles. Sometimes these urns are found in a square case, placed by the side of the mummy; and though generally of alabaster, they are occasionally met with of calcareous stone, and wood.—(*See Catalogue. Nos.* 24, & 805.) It is in these urns that the papyri, with the hieratic writings and the little figures, are inclosed. In this sort of mummy papyri with hieroglyphic characters are very seldom met

with, whilst on the chest of the corpse are found small idols, and other symbols, of porcelain, or other composition, which were probably placed there in order to represent the name of the deceased. The Scarabæi which are found on these mummies contain no hieroglyphics, and are not placed on the chest of the dead, as is usually the case, but fastened on the right side of the loins; whilst on the left of the same are found two figures, of a composition of black or blue glass, of which several have been seen in the collections already sent to Europe. The Scarabæi are of a hard stone, and gilded.

It happens sometimes that the papyri which are found in these mummies, instead of being enveloped in the bandages, are by the side of the dead in the last case, where they are better preserved than others which have been enclosed in the same linens with the corpse, and which it has been found impossible to detach from them entire, some protion, too frequently the commencement, always remaining glued to the winding cloths.

All about these cases are found a variety of very interesting articles. In each case is an idol of wood, in the shape of the mummy, which represents the defunct; and a little box filled with

idols, all of porcelain. According to the explanation given by M. Champollion, each of the survivors who accompanied the corpse to its interment carried an idol, which he deposited in the case, the priests carrying the larger and the others the smaller.

The SECOND quality of embalming is as follows: The material employed is a species of very bitter wood, which they reduced into very small particles, and with these filled the whole body except the head and neck, which were embalmed with a material composed of resin and gum mastic. The bitterness of this wood surpasses that of colocynth, and prevents the worms from injuring the mummy. The entrails are well arranged, and divided into four portions; small wax figures, representing the four heads of the urns, are enveloped together. These lids all differ from one another; their explanation, if known, would be highly interesting, and it is very probably contained in the hieroglyphics which adorn them.

The entrails of the dead embalmed after this manner, are not found in the urns like those of the first quality, but having been divided, in the first instance, into four portions, they were then enveloped in very fine linen and placed beside the dead

close to the opening which was always made at the left side of the body.

The mummies of this quality have two cases, besides a sarcophagus of wood covered with painted figures and hieroglyphics. The swathings of these mummies are very fine and very clean, and they are unrolled with great ease, so as even to lay bare the epidermis of the corpse. In the bandages are found, in the first place, the Scarabæi, placed on the chest; and beneath these, or rather between the legs of the corpse, is a papyrus, in such good condition and so white that it may be unrolled without difficulty or danger: the writing on it is hieroglyphical, with coloured figures. Above the lid of the first case is an idol of black wood, with its pedestal, which represents Osiris. In this idol, which opens at the back, is found a papyrus, much better preserved than the other papyrus found on the mummy itself. Those who have not had much experience in these matters would scarcely believe the existence of so beautiful an article as these papyri, and therefore it is that the black idols are so highly esteemed by those who are aware of their contents. I shall here relate by what chance the Egyptians of the present day became acquainted with this,

one of the many mysteries of their ancestors. In 1817, three Arabs came to seek employment in our excavations, but owing to their advanced age their services were not accepted. On being thus repulsed, they decided to go elsewhere and work on their own account, and on the same day found two idols, which, however, being black and of ordinary execution they took no heed of. Towards evening, vexed at having found nothing of value, they left off working, complaining of their bad luck, which left them, as they said, without having earned as much as would buy them a morsel of bread for the day. One of them, however, as if by inspiration, leaped from the seat on which he was, took up the two black idols, and proceeded towards the river, where were then Lord Belmore, Mr. Salt, and M. Drouetti. The Arab no sooner saw them than he addressed himself to the last-mentioned, who offered him fifty paras for them both; the Arab demanded twenty more, making in all a piastre and a half of the country, a sum sufficient, as he said, to buy food for himself and his two companions; but as M. Drouetti would give no more than he at first offered, the man furiously threw one of the idols on the ground, when, to the astonishment of all present, a large papyrus rolled out of it. M. Drouetti,

who never imagined that this sort of idol could contain such things, was wonder-struck, and the Arab, being delighted at this discovery, again addressed himself to M. Drouetti, and asked him, with a contemptuous air, whether he would now add any thing to the price he had before offered for the two idols. M. Drouetti, who had made so many difficulties about the disputed twenty paras, now found himself obliged to pay a much larger price for the papyrus and the other idol than was at first demanded for them. From that moment this mystery of the ancient Egyptians, or more properly of their priests, was no longer a secret to the inhabitants of Gourna.

On the chest of the corpse, embalmed in the manner of which we treat, is also found a metal representation of a soul, in the form of a vulture, intended as symbolic of the spirit of the defunct. At the opening in the left side of the body is found a symbolic eye of wax or metal, which serves to cover that aperture, the peculiar meaning of which has not yet been accurately decided.

As regards the opening in the left side of the mummies, as also many curious circumstances connected with them, we ought to attach credit, I think, to the accounts which Diodorus Siculus

gives us of them; for my own part I can only say, that all the observations which I have made on the tombs of the Egyptians, and on the embalmments of their mummies, fully confirm what is related by that celebrated historian. I shall endeavour, in the course of this work, to give a slight sketch of the manners and customs of the ancient Egyptians; taking, at the same time, some note of those of the moderns.

In the tombs which contain the above-mentioned mummies, are found many articles which appear to have been made use of by the Egyptians during their lifetime in their households, and which it was customary to bury with them after their decease. I am of opinion that the tombs of this class contain more generally the bodies of strangers, which were carried to Necropolis for the purpose of interment, rather than those of the inhabitants of Thebes. What induces me to hold this opinion is the circumstance of these tombs being scattered about in various directions, instead of closely and compactly arranged as the others are.

It is astonishing to see how many trifling things have been preserved in these tombs through so many centuries, in a manner to seem as if they had only been placed there a day or two ago; and I

should certainly be at a loss to attribute their so perfect preservation to any other cause than the fine quality of the atmosphere of Thebes. On the same principle I am induced to account for the preservation of a great many things which have been thrown by accident into the earth, and which are now occasionally discovered not in the least injured through the lapse of time. What would the reader say, for instance, to find rolls of cloth almost as white and as strong as at the day when they were made. Such facts appear almost incredible to those who do not know the splendid climate of this country; but that no scepticism may exist on the subject, I need merely announce that several pieces of cloth of this description are contained in the collection which I recently brought to this country.—*(See Catalogue, No. 1065.)*

In 1824, in the course of one of our excavations we found the mummies of three musicians, with their instruments of music all in excellent preservation. A harp with twenty-two strings was so well preserved that very harmonious sounds might still be produced from it. It is not larger than that which is found designed in the little chamber of Bruce's Royal Tomb. A drum also,

in red copper, one might almost suppose to have been only a day or two made. The third instrument was in the shape of a mandolin, but without strings. In the same place, moreover, I found a couple of earthern vases, in the form of flasks, filled with wine, and well corked up. The wine had formed a very thick deposit. Having taken away these vases, and carried them to the house, the deposit began to melt on account of the heat, when a smell like that of acid wine or vinegar spread through the room in which I had placed them. It was really very astonishing to find this liquid after the lapse of so many ages, retaining still the odour of wine. The circumstances under which these flasks were found are also worthy of remark, for, without any offence to such individuals be it said, musicians have in all days been subject to the charge of tippling. The fact, therefore, which I have just mentioned, comes in support of the view of the case above advanced. At the moment when I was examining these vases and the liquid they contained, there were in my room Mr. Maddox and Mr. Hall, two English travellers, who had come there through curiosity.

The above three musical instruments, as well as the two vases, are now in the museum at Paris,

Mr. Salt having added them to the collection which he sold to France.

In the tombs of Thebes all descriptions of articles are found in good preservation, whereas at Memphis they are invariably more or less injured by time and damp. It is true, however, that in Thebes also some of the antiquities are found entirely destroyed, but this was done not by time or climate, but by the violence of the Persians, and subsequently by the priests who established themselves there from the time of Athanasius the Great. There were in Thebes alone as many as thirteen thousand priests, who in ransacking the tombs and mummies in search of gold and silver, brought destruction upon a great quantity of antique articles which did not happen to interest them; for whenever they found any thing of gold in a mummy, they despoiled him of it, at the same time scattering about whatever was not of that precious material. And if they happened to enter a tomb where they did not find what they went in search of, they did not hesitate to set fire to it, and consume all that it contained: the traces of this system of destruction are visible at the present day. The tombs which are now-a-days discovered are those to which these spoliators of the relics of antiquity

had failed of finding the entrance, through which to proceed in that work of destruction which is traced in every direction they were able to infest with their devastating fury.

The THIRD method of embalming amongst the Egyptians was that of pickling the dead, by filling the body with salt, which after so many years' lapse, appears to have lost a little of its natural whiteness, and to have assumed a yellowish hue.

The FOURTH method is that of embalming with ashes. The bodies embalmed in this manner do not exhale any disagreeable odour, whilst those which were salted have a smell very like that of dried fish.

The mummies of the two latter qualities are from African Ethiopia, having been transported to Necropolis and there buried, as in a place of sanctity; the greater part of them are buried in the midst of the Temple of Isis. The modern Nubians admit that every thing contained in these tombs came from the country which is above Thebes. The greater part of these bodies are those of artizans, having their work tools and instruments, which are very simple and of an ordinary make, buried along with them.

The FIFTH and last quality of mummies is that

of bodies embalmed in sand. As in the course of our excavations we happened to meet with a great number of this species of mummy—upon which I took occasion to make observations in reference to the manner in which they had been embalmed—I think I can describe, without danger of going far from the truth, how this was accomplished. At the moment when they were proceeding to take out the entrails of the defunct, they spread sand all round the body, in order to catch whatever blood or humours might fall from it during the operation. Afterwards they dried the entrails in the sun, and then restored them to their place, wrapped in cloths, and finally filled up the interstices in the body with the sand above mentioned. If by accident the cloth happened to protrude, they made little balls of the afore-mentioned sand with it, which they bound firmly, and deposited in the case in earthern urns, on the which sometimes occur hieroglyphics, which probably explain what they are.

Mummies of this quality have in general only a single case of sycamore wood, of very ordinary workmanship; they contain but very few antiquities.

CHAPTER V.

Relics found in the Temple at Karnak—The author disputes the supposed use of iron among the ancient Egyptians—Tombs at Abydos—Domestic articles and ornaments found in the ancient tombs of Thebes and elsewhere—Funereal Boats employed for carrying the dead to Necropolis—Curious wooden model of a house—Description of two beautiful mummies.

On the opposite shore of the Nile is the Temple of Jupiter, now called Karnak by the Arabs, a word which is nearly synonymous with *asylum*, or rather *barricade*, on account of the temple serving as a place of refuge for those who are persecuted by the Caïmacam, or Governor of the country. Amongst the ruins of this structure a great quantity of statues and other antiquities are found, which are all more or less mutilated or injured, either by the depredators we have already mentioned, or by the quality of the soil, which contains a great quantity of saltpetre.

Notwithstanding all the researches which Messrs. Salt and Drouetti had caused to be made during their sojourn in Thebes, these gentlemen had not the good fortune to meet with this spot, which I afterwards discovered, and which opened a rich store of valuable curiosities to our view;—amongst which were several statues of bronze and stone of various shapes and dimensions, and one of silver, nine inches in height, representing the God of Thebes; the only one of the kind which has been found there. *(See Cat. No.* 764.*)*

Some are of opinion that the Egyptians were acquainted with the use of iron, and that they employed it in the manufacture of their instruments and arms. I am not aware in what part of Egypt instruments and arms of this metal may be found; and I think those who entertain this notion are ignorant and in doubt upon this point themselves. In maintaining a contrary opinion upon this matter, I ground it upon the fact that after eighteen years of laborious research, and after having opened so many tombs in Thebes and in the City of Abydos, now called Araba Ilmatfouna, I have not met with the most trifling article of iron-ware of Egyptian origin. I found, it is true, many instruments and arms, some of which were

included in our collections, but all these are of a very hard kind of bronze, of the same kind as that which the Egyptians employed in the working and carving of granite.

The largest specimens of arms which have been found in Egypt, are a warlike axe with a silver handle, in the shape of a half moon, and extremely sharp, and two poignards very well executed and middling sharp. Up to the year 1823 I carried on excavations amid the tombs of Abydos, where I found a quantity of very choice relics; amongst which was a spear of the metal above-mentioned.

The tombs of Abydos, in the plain, are built of unbaked tiles in the form of vaults, they are whitened with lime on the inside, and ornamented with figures and hieroglyphics. In the walls there are small niches for statues, tablets, and other articles which it was the custom to place with the mummies. All the mummies which are found in sarcophagi of calcareous stone, are in a good state preservation; those on the contrary, which have been deposited on the ground in the tombs, have suffered injury from damp. It rarely occurs, however, at the present day that mummies are found in sarcophagi, the antiquities at Abydos having suffered the same treatment from the

priests as those at Thebes, by which most of the sarcophagi have been destroyed. The tombs are sometimes piled up as many as three deep, which leads me to believe that they must have been constructed at successive periods. Probably when the first layer became filled with the dead the same family caused another to be constructed over the same spot, and so on for the third.

The Arabs of Abydos more than once told us that the finest tombs were to be found in the mountain, and explained to us how they were constructed. They are a sort of well of a square form hewn in the rock, and walled over with very large stones of a hard quality, over which is a coating of lime mixed with plaster; this ingredient, in uniting with the stones becomes so hard and strong that in order to loosen one stone from another implements of no ordinary size and considerable force would be required. This being succeeded in, I believe the compartment in which are deposited the mummies might be easily arrived at. The Egyptians seem to have employed these enormous stones in order to protect their tombs from molestation. Their intention in this respect has happily been realized, and the ruthless spoliators of antiquity, from want of means to

cut away the sturdy bulwarks from these abodes of the dead, have been unable to penetrate their treasured precincts; and thus have their beautiful and valuable contents been preserved to the present day. Some are of opinion that in the province of Abydos only the nobles of the Egyptians were buried. If that be case, these nobles must have been interred in the very tombs of which we have just been speaking, since amongst the other tombs in which we had been searching we met with but a very few mummies who could have had any claim to nobility. I, myself, found but three. Mr. Drouetti, who during a great number of years had made so many researches in the same neighbourhood, did not find one, I believe, of any note.

It is impossible to give the same minute description of the mummies of Abydos, as I have just done of those of Thebes; and for this reason, that I had not an opportunity of seeing an entire tomb, which would have enabled me to observe the manner in which the dead were deposited in them. I believe that there is a difference between the mummies of Thebes and those of Abydos, in respect to the way in which they are placed in the tombs. The greatest part of the articles which

we found in the latter were scattered here and there under ground. The tombs constructed of tiles have all been broken into and injured by those who were seeking for gold and silver.

In them are still found many articles of the metal above-mentioned, which were used in the temples and tombs, such as censers and plates, all of which are ornamented with figures and hieroglyphics, and deposited in vases of different shapes. Mirrors of the same metal are also found, which by means of their gilding produced an excellent reflection. These mirrors are most frequently found along with the female mummies, deposited in small boxes, in which are also many other articles which they made daily use of, such as combs, and a species of bone, with which they scraped the head so as not to spoil the tresses of their hair, and which to this day is in use by the Arabs, known under the names Ababdeh or Bisari. This method of scraping the head must be of very high antiquity, the Ethiopians being the first who made use of these bones, which are found in their tombs only.

The little boxes which I have just mentioned as containing these articles, are of ebony wood, extremely well finished, and beautifully inlaid with ivory and other materials. Sometimes we

also find in them a variety of trinkets and ornaments, such as collars, rings, and bracelets, and also the archifalsium, which the women were in the habit of using to dye their eyes. There are other boxes of more ordinary make, containing ornaments of less value, which appear to have belonged to women of the lower ranks; some of these boxes are made of straws of different colours, and are extremely neat.

In the collection which I brought to this country were some of the most beautiful of these boxes, as well as several mirrors, and half-a-dozen chairs. (*See Cat. Nos.* 784, 818, 658, *and* 664.) The latter were found at Gourna; they are in extremely good preservation, and are the best of the kind that have ever been found. There were also two boats and a small house. (*See Cat. Nos.* 513, 14, and 15.) In the two boats may be seen the manner in which strangers carried their dead to Thebes, for the purpose of interment; the reader may be gratified by a few words descriptive of this curious ceremony, as represented in these boats.

In one of these boats the corpse is placed under a sort of canopy, supported by four pillars: beside the head of the defunct a woman stands weeping; on the opposite side, at the feet, is another female

in the same position as the last. The ancient custom of attendant-female mourners, here represented, exists to the present day. Three days after the burial of the dead, a female relative of the deceased, having first well blackened her face, proceeds to the bank of the river, for the purpose of washing the linen of the deceased, weeping all the time. This task being finished, she washes her hands and her face and departs. With respect to the customary funereal sacrifices, in the boats in our collection we find no more than the leg of an ox for that purpose, but in other parts of Thebes we find a whole ox employed. This I have more than once met with represented in the tombs which we found in the course of our researches, particularly in the little Temple of Isis at Gourna; and I believe it was the prevailing custom, after having closed up the tomb, to sacrifice an ox before the entrance, and then having covered it over with earth, to leave it entire, probably for the use of the dead. At the present day, every Arab who is in easy circumstances, after the burial of a relative, slays an ox, and invites all the rest of the village to partake of it, and pray for the repose of the soul of the deceased. The poorer classes also make a sacrifice

on such an occasion, but use other smaller animals for the purpose. The boat of which we have been speaking is followed by another of the same description.

We have already observed that those who transported their dead in these boats were not the inhabitants of Thebes, but of Upper and Lower Egypt, of Ethiopia, and parts beyond the first cataract. The boats of those who came down the Nile to Necropolis had no sails, the force of the currents, with the aid of oars, being found sufficient; but those which had to come up the stream were of course obliged to have sails; as may be remarked on those designed on the tombs at Necropolis.

These boats are very rare, and only on two occasions have been discovered in good preservation; namely, those found by M. Passalacqua, which are now in the museum at Berlin; and those above described which were in our collection, which differ materially from those of M. Passalacqua.

With respect to the little house which I have mentioned above, it is quite unique—not another like it having ever been found. It is made of wood, of a square form, and covered over with

plaister. It has a door which closes on the inside; at the entrance of the court-yard is the figure of a woman with a sieve in her hand, who is pounding barley, for the purpose of making flour of it. In stooping to take up some of this, her hair falls over her in front and conceals her face. We next remark a flight of stairs, which leads to a chamber, in the midst of which is a figure seated on a chair: this figure, if I do not mistake, represents the master of the house. Under the stairs are four magazines, in each of which was a small quantity of barley, &c. This little house is extremely curious, and well worthy of observation; we found it at the same time with the two boats.

Amongst the arms which we found, are some bows, with the arrows belonging to them; the points of the latter are not made of metal, they are formed of three very sharp pieces of flint. (*See Cat. No.* 1063.)

I must not omit here to give a description of a mummy which is the finest in quality of all that have ever been found in Thebes. (*See Cat. No.* 852.) It is deposited in two cases, the first of which is of sycamore wood, blackened on the interior and covered with hieroglyphics in red, very slightly but very beautifully traced, with the mask gilt. The

second is of very precious wood, and finely executed; the mask is perfect, and richly gilt. The chest is ornamented on all parts with beautiful colours, which extend even to the feet, mixed with gold figures, and hieroglyphics. On raising the second lid, which is itself highly curious, some very pretty designs are discovered; which perhaps are unequalled in beauty, except by those on the royal tomb and on the sarcophagus of granite, which is in the museum at Paris. The designs on this lid are all painted on the wood itself, and not on the stucco-work, or on the swathings, as is generally the case in other mummies. But what is still more interesting to remark is, that besides this lid there is another mask, gilt all over, which covers the corpse as far as the chest, from whence another covering extends as far as the feet: all the figures and hieroglyphics on these are in relief and covered with gilding. I am of opinion that the splendid mummy that I have here described is the only one of the kind that has yet been found; it is that of a priest of Osiris, and probably of a royal personage.

The papyrus which belonged to this mummy was also in our collection. It was on proceeding to open the outer case, in order to

render the mummy less weighty, and to facilitate its removal from its position, that I found this papyrus upon the second lid, in a very good state of preservation; it is one of the finest that has yet been found. At the head of it is a square compartment, containing coloured figures of a middling size; after which comes an inscription in extremely beautiful hieratic writing of middling size. The whole is extremely well preserved, and quite perfect. *(See Cat. No.* 829.)

There was another mummy in a single case, of a different form but equally interesting as the last. *(See Cat. No.* 150.) From the peculiar flowers which are upon it, I conceive that it must be the corpse of a virgin; for it is well known that virgins were buried after that manner. Her face is covered with a gilt mask; on the bust which covers her bosom, are represented her arms and her two hands. Attached to her neck are two square pieces of gold, one of which represents the soul with wings, and in the midst of this is a Scarabæus, adorned with hieroglyphics; the other square, which is also very well worked, resembles those which are found on the neck of Anube. On her fingers she has several rings and other ornaments; her hair is wrapped up in cloth of a very fine thread, and

deposited at her side: at her feet are her shoes. I have no doubt, if I may lay claim to some experience, that the originals of all these articles, which are represented on the outside of this mummy, would, on opening, be found in the inside, including the gold ornaments and precious stones, such as were used in those times.

In the same tomb another mummy was found, also in a case. This body was covered from the head to the feet with a very beautiful papyrus, in twelve folds, containing hieroglyphics and coloured figures of extremely good execution. Their colours are so fresh, that one would almost say they had been traced only a few days previously. The length of this papyrus is about sixty En[illegible] feet, and I believe it is the largest of [illegible] that ha[illegible] yet been found. (*See Cat. No.* 283.)

CHAPTER VI.

Papyri—Only used by the priests and wealthier classes—Substitutes adopted by the poorer people—Parchment—Proofs that it was in use amongst the ancient Egyptians—Scarabæi—Curious funereal ceremonies—Method of embalmment used at Memphis—Funereal vases, or canopi—Antiquities at Elithios.

THE papyri, which now are of the greatest value, and which are capable of affording us much enlightment on matters connected with the ancient Egyptians, are those in what is called the demotic character; they are very rare, and are found not in the mummies, but in the terra-cotta urns which are found closed up and buried in the earth around the tombs. The papyri of this description are generally small. At the top they generally contain a mark which denotes the date; then begins the inscription, which is divided into periods. Sometimes Greek characters are found on these papyri, but this is very rare. It is supposed that these papyri do not contain any thing relating to

the deceased in the tombs, nor to the affairs of the priests, but that they treat of scientific and commercial matters. M. Champollion was of this opinion; he declared it to me himself when he was in Spain. In the collection which I brought over to this country were some of the largest and best of this description of papyrus, which I found partly in Thebes and partly in Memphis. I do not, however, imagine that their contents, in the event of their being deciphered, are of a nature to throw much light on Egyptian history.

If all the rare objects of antiquity which we daily discovered in the course of our excavations in Thebes had been destined for any one Museum, the world might by this time have seen at one view, the complete picture of Egypt as it was centuries ago:—unfortunately, however, the case is very different; the greater number of these objects having been dispersed here and there throughout the principal museums of Europe. The two sphinxes which were discovered at the temple of Memnon have been sold to Russia. These collossal pieces are the most magnificent and weighty that have ever been removed to the European continent from Egypt. The head of the younger Memnon, of which Belzoni boasted

its enormous size, is nothing in comparison with these two sphinxes. Mr. Belzoni in the account of his travels boasts of having removed a monolithe weighing twenty or five-and-twenty thousand pounds; but what would he have said if he had seen these two sphinxes, each of which weighs two hundred and fifty thousand pounds, and had he known also that the spot on which they stood was farther from the sea than was the head of the younger Memnon? He would have been overwhelmed with astonishment on learning that in less than a month these two sphinxes were removed from the place they were found in, behind the two colossi, to that where I shipped them by the sycamore trees. I took less than three hours to deposit each of them in the vessel. Mr. Belzoni required forty days to remove the head of the younger Memnon from the temple of Kasir Jdiggaggi to the river.

The papyri which were in the collection of Mr. Salt amounted to upwards of a hundred in number, and consisted of five different sorts of characters, namely, Hieroglyphic, Hieratic, Demotic, Greek, and Coptic. Of all the papyri which I have seen, to the number of upwards of three hundred and fifty, I have not met with one

in a more beautiful style of writing than that in the hieratic character, which I recently brought over to this country.—*(See Catalogue, No.* 1250.*)* It is about fourteen inches long by seven wide, but unfortunately it is in two pieces, without, however, the written part having been in any way damaged.

This papyrus has an address written upon it, and appears to be a letter sent by a merchant to one of his friends; in which after having spoken at some length of their respective affairs, he encloses him an account current, well drawn up, and with neatly executed figures. There is no doubt that this document, if properly understood, would throw considerable light upon the method of keeping accounts amongst the ancient Egyptians.

Amongst other observations which I have made on the subject of mummies, it appears that those who were not rich enough to purchase papyri, contented themselves with writing the life of their defunct relative upon the interior of the lid, and also upon the sides of the sarcophagus. In such cases the sarcophagi are of a very ordinary description. The life of the deceased which they contain is generally written in hieroglyphic cha-

racters, but without any sort of figures; some, however, are in hieratic writing. In many mummies these biographical notices are found written upon cloth; all which shews us, that papyri being scarce and consequently dear, were only within the means of the priests and the wealthier classes.

Many learned men have been of opinion that parchment was of comparatively recent invention, and that the ancient Egyptians were not acquainted with its use. I must here take the liberty of saying that this opinion is an erroneous one; and to convince all those who retain the least doubt on the subject, I beg to state the fact, that I have found a mummy containing a parchment rolled up in the same way as papyri usually are, and written in hieratic characters. This very parchment formed part of the collection I recently brought over to this country. *(See Cat. No. 334.)*

Of the small Scarabæi, it has been said that they were only worn by soldiers when going to war; I am of opinion, however, that these articles were common to all, without exception of age, condition, or sex. Certain it is, that every mummy found in the Temple of Isis contains some of them; and the only difference we found amongst them is, that some are set in gold, in the form of a ring,

whilst others are in silver, and a few in bronze. The poor wore them on their fingers, on which they fastened them with thread. Sometimes, in the female mummies, bracelets are found composed of a vast number of small Scarabæi of different kinds. *(See Cat. No.* 633.*)* I venture to advance an opinion, founded upon a long course of observations, that the Scarabæi were used amongst the ancient Egyptians in place of rings and seals; in proof of which I adduce the following facts:—first, that on each Scarabeus is engraved the name of its apparent owner;—secondly, that they all differ from each other, presenting an endless variety;—thirdly, that urns are sometimes found covered over with mud, which bear the impressions of Scarabæi, which themselves are sometimes found attached with thread to these urns;—and, fourthly, that papyri are also found bearing the impressions of Scarabæi.

In the collection which I brought over to this country were a great number of Scarabæi of the most beautiful description; there was one of transparent stone, resembling the ruby, set in gold, containing hieroglyphics of incomparable beauty; and another of oriental amethyst, without hieroglyphics, but very beautiful, and nearly two

inches in size, the only one which has been found of such dimensions. There were also a great quantity of stones of different colours, of the most beautiful and curious description, also engraved with hieroglyphics and the names of kings, &c.

During my sojourn in Egypt, I had occasion to see and to mix with various travellers of different nations, and to converse with them on many subjects relating to the manners and customs of the ancient Egyptians. Some of these gentlemen had the kindness to acquaint me with their notions in respect to the tombs, but I differed from them on many points. For instance, one of their hypotheses was, "that during the period that Thebes flourished, all the tombs were kept open, and that the people guarded them with great vigilance, in order to prevent any persons entering to pillage the various articles which it was the custom to place around the mummies. That the family of the defunct repaired to the tomb on a certain day every week, and, after much weeping there, regailed themselves with a repast which they had previously prepared at home; after which they went away, having scattered the remnants of this funereal banquet around their mummy. Finally, that on the tidings of the arrival of Cambyses at

Memphis, and of the destruction of that city, these devotions were suddenly interrupted, and the tombs covered up with earth, for fear that the Persians would despoil them." In respect to this hypothesis, I would remark in the first place, that we ought at least to except from it the tombs of the strangers from distant parts, who after having buried their dead at Necropolis returned to their homes, and who consequently could not keep their tombs open, nor repair to them every week for the purpose of weeping and feasting. The notion that all the tombs in Thebes had been covered up with earth on the news of the approach of Cambyses is very questionable; it would seem impossible to have completed so vast an undertaking in so short a time, the number of tombs being incalculable. As to the various relics which were deposited around the mummies, I cannot say whether or not they are the remains of a repast. I am well aware that there have been found, and are found every day pieces of bread of different forms, fruits, dried grapes, sycamore wood, lemons, pomegranates, and another sort of fruit which the Arabs called *dom*, which signifies eternal. Sometimes also cakes of honey in small plates, and green onions, all in small baskets.

When our collection arrived at Leghorn we had something which was extremely curious, namely, a couple of ducks which had been roasted and placed in a little basket. At the time I found them they were in extremely good preservation, but scarcely had I removed them into Europe when they were reduced to powder by a host of small worms which were engendered in them. It seems that their putrefaction was occasioned by the dampness of the European climate.

With respect to the custom which prevailed of making weekly funereal repasts at the tombs, I can very well believe it, for it happens that to the present day the modern Egyptians perform a similar ceremony on every Thursday. In Upper Egypt the relations on these occasions, instead of themselves eating the victuals which they have provided, distribute them amongst the poor for the good of the soul of the departed.

In the tombs in Thebes stone sarcophagi are very seldom met with; at Memphis, on the contrary, they are found in all the tombs, though always more or less injured by the hands of those, who as we have already said, came there in search of gold and silver.

What are found in great numbers in the temples

and tombs of Thebes, are statues of various kinds, but they are so mutilated and broken, that it is hopeless to make any use of them. No where are they found more plentiful than at Karnak in the Temple of Jupiter, and at Gourna in the Temple of Memnon, where the two beautiful sphinxes were discovered. This temple is buried beneath heaps of earth, and in this state it must yet remain a long time, no person having carried on excavations about it.

Embalmment in Memphis was performed but in one way; the bodies being embalmed with a black balm and deposited in sarcophagi. In these mummies are found a variety of curious articles, amongst which, however, the papyrus is very seldom met with, which may also be said of the statues on the tombs. In Thebes, and also at Abydos there is on every tomb a statue, which represents the owner, and sometimes there are two, male and female. At Memphis, on the contrary, we only meet with alabaster vases or canopi containing the entrails of the dead; some of the best of these were brought to this country in our last collection; having their four different covers adorned with the finest hieroglyphic inscriptions, in six lines, in which are found some royal names.

(See Cat. No. 805*)*. These names in my opinion explain the quality of the deceased, and the rank which he held in the royal service. In these vases remains of the entrails may yet be seen. Besides these, I also found at Abydos and in Thebes another description of vases, of different forms, all alabaster, and of exquisite workmanship, but they are not of that kind in which the entrails were deposited, they were used I have no doubt for some other purpose.

Of the same alabaster which appears in these vases ear-rings were also made, such as are found under the heads of the dead. These ear-rings are extremely curious and of a very beautiful form; they are abundantly covered with hieroglyphics; there are also some of these ear-rings made of wood, the former belonged to the wealthier classes, the latter to the poor. Ear-rings of the latter sort are in use to this day in Abyssinia, and in the region of Sennaar.

If the excavations in Thebes and at Abydos could be continued, there is no doubt that a vast field of unthought-of treasure would in time be brought to light; but there is little probability of this being done, as they have commenced working

at these places on account of the government, without employing a single man experienced in these sort of matters to direct the operations; they only waste time, therefore, and up to the present moment have not found any thing of interest. But this is not all:—the unkindness and jealousy of the governor of Thebes have united to forbid the Arabs from digging amongst the excavations, the sole means of subsistence which remained to them; under these circumstances, therefore, it will be a very long time before so large a collection of antiquities as that lately sold will be seen again in Europe.

There is, however, another spot in Egypt where many interesting antiquities are yet to be found, namely, Elithios. Here we meet with a great number of alabaster vases of different forms, small articles of porcelain and other compositions, small Scarabæi, and sometimes extremely well executed statues of middling size; there was in our collection one of the latter, which I bought of an Arab, and valued as a choice and a curious relic of the place in question. In these parts the Arabs do not dig up the earth expressly for the purpose of seeking these things; it is only by accident that

they meet with them, when passing the saltpetre soil through sieves, which they make use of for enriching their lands. "

The spot, however, from which the Arabs of Gourna take this soil must in time be exhausted, and they will then be obliged to seek it in the Temple of Medinet-Haboo, from which it will result that in due course this temple may be seen entire. It were desirable that the same took place also at Karnak, on the opposite shore of the Nile, the splendid edifices in which that ancient city abounds would then be brought to light, after a seclusion of so many thousand years.

CHAPTER VII.

Tombs at Gheezeh—Accumulation of the soil on the banks of the Nile—Friendly hints to travellers in Egypt—Some of Belzoni's statements disputed by the author—Greek mummies at Thebes and Abydos—Curious Greek papyrus found near the two Colossi—A goldsmith's portfolio—Ravages of the early Christians in Egypt.

In the excavations around the three pyramids of Gheezeh, several tombs have been found similar to those of Memphis, ornamented with very beautiful sarcophagi and statues in bronze; I had in my possession some of the latter. The Arabs who laboured there would to this moment have been finding other articles of a similar kind, if (as I have just stated) they had not been compelled to abandon their works by order of the authorities of the place.

The existence of these tombs proves to us that Memphis had nothing to do with the pyramids.

The tombs are covered with sand; of the city to which they belonged, and which is supposed to have stood on the plain, no traces are visible. No doubt after it was pillaged and laid waste by the Persians, the ruins by degrees disappeared beneath the sand which the Nile, in its inundations, deposited on the two banks.

We find that the land extending from the Temple of Memnon to the two Colossi, is on the same level, whilst the spot on which the pyramids are inclines a little towards the river; and as the waters of the inundation advance as far as there, it is not extravagant to suppose that the ancient city, with its suburbs, had by degrees disappeared beneath the deposited soil.

In support of this opinion may be adduced the Nilometer, which Mr. Salt and I found in the island of Elephantina. According to this Nilometer, it appears that the soil of Egypt must have risen since the days of the Emperor Augustus as much as sixteen feet. This Nilometer begins at nineteen measures, and appears to have marked as high as twenty-nine. At the present day an elevation of twenty-three or twenty-four measures is sufficient to cause disastrous consequences to the surrounding country; when the river was

deeper sunk in its bed, however, a higher rise would be required to enable it to overflow its banks in this way, and the altitude actually marked upon the Nilometer in question appears to have been amply sufficient to account for the devastating flood which, as I imagine, caused the destruction of the ancient city in question, and the accumulation of soil to the depth of sixteen feet.

At the time when the Viceroy of Egypt had determined upon opening a canal from Libya, from the first cataract, to Alexandria, as a provision in case of drought, to inundate the soil of Egypt, he dispatched an ingenious Frenchman named Lignon into Upper Egypt, for the purpose of examining the differences in the inclination and in the deposits of the Nile in each province, in order to form a just idea of the position of Upper and Lower Egypt before opening the canal. On arriving at Gebel Silsili, where the ancient Egyptians used to hew the stones with which they built the temples of Egypt, Mr. Lignon commenced his observations from this spot, and the result of his calculations was, that he found a difference of sixteen feet, such as I have already spoken of.

An Italian traveller also, Count Carlo Crotti, from Milan, is of the same opinion. I only men-

tion these two authorities for the purpose of supporting the opinion of Mr. Salt, who thought, as I have just said, that the deposit which the Nile leaves serves to elevate its bed. But to return to the region of the pyramids; I repeat what I have said above, that it is probable the Nile may have once covered it. Count Carlo Crotti agrees with me also in the opinion that the region of the pyramids had nothing in common with that of Memphis; the distance between that city and the pyramids being too immense to suppose such an union possible.

Amongst the numerous travellers, who from time to time proceed to Memphis and the pyramids, there are very few who observe with attention what they come across, and reflect upon what they see. The greater number of them content themselves with entering the pyramids, and casting a glance at an anthro-sphinx and a tomb; then mount their asses and take their departure, writing upon their tablets that on such a day, in such a month, they had examined with the greatest attention the pyramids, &c. &c. We very soon see them on their way to the second cataract, having left behind them so many beautiful curiosities which they promise themselves to examine

more carefully on their return; but before this comes about they have lost their taste for travel, and discouraged by the heat of the weather or by sickness, they beat a speedy retreat, after having paid a hasty visit to the places considered most worthy of remark, in order to be able to say on some future day that they have been there. Another disadvantage under which these gentlemen labour is, that they do not always know how to choose their interpreters, a circumstance upon which mainly depend the correct or erroneous ideas which they may form of the places through which they travel.

Four months are at least necessary to allow a traveller to examine at his leisure and with attention the most remarkable spots in Egypt. The only traveller who can boast with reason of having seen and examined with scrupulous attention an infinite quantity of the beautiful objects in this region, is Mr. Robert Hay, and yet he confesses that notwithstanding all the days, during several successive years, in which he has been continually meeting with new curiosities, and continually discovering on the tombs in Thebes designs which were previously unknown to him, he still doubts whether he has collected materials sufficient to

publish a work on the subject which should command attention.

One thing should never be lost sight of by those who intend to undertake a journey to Egypt with any hope of success, and that is, that they ought to be at Alexandria by the beginning of the month of October, in order that they may be ready to set out from thence on the 15th of the same month. They ought to manage to be at Thebes by the beginning of February, and should remain there until the 15th of that month, and then set off on their return to Cairo, taking care to visit all the ancient places below Thebes, on their way. In undertaking this expedition they should make up their minds not to be intimidated by the heat, or the hot Simoom winds, which begin to blow in the month of March.

I have already made allusion once or twice to Mr. Belzoni; it must not be supposed that in undertaking to publish this little work, my object was to set myself up as the refuter of Mr. Belzoni's statements; though I confess I do feel it to be impossible for me to preserve a religious silence on the subject, and abstain from refuting some passages in his works, in which he actually contradicts

himself in the prodigality with which he retails error and perverts the best established facts. When he undertakes to detail his observations on the embalmment of mummies, and of the manner in which they were deposited in the tombs, he exhibits himself, in the first instance, as the opponent of Herodotus, but in the end turns out to be his unblushing plagiarist.

Mr. Belzoni was strangely mistaken when he stated that sycamore trees were found in the desart; for they are only to be seen in those places which are watered by the Nile. Mr. Belzoni thinks that those mummies, of which the swathings differ from the generality, belong to priests; I, on the contrary, after a long experience, maintain that they are the mummies of Greek Egyptians. The swathings of these mummies, as also the position of their hands and feet, are of two sorts. In the first, the body has a waistband ornamented with designs; the feet are separately enveloped, and the hands crossed over the chest, wrapped in narrow bandages of blue and red, as Mr. Belzoni has told us; the fingers are always separately enveloped. There are mummies which have their hands placed at their sides; very few of these are

found in cases; the greater part of them have no more than a plank of wood at their backs, which serves instead of a case.

In the second sort, the dead is covered with a painted cloth; the face is ornamented with a great number of flowers and symbols, coarsely executed, with a line of hieroglyphics in the centre. The mummies of this second class are placed in cases of a very common sort.

The Egyptians made use of a peculiar kind of vase or cup, made of a finer kind of metal than their ordinary metal which I have already mentioned. These vases are so sonorous that when you strike them the sound reverberates, and may be heard for about a minute, which gives rise to the supposition that the metal of which they are made is partly mixed with silver and gold. These vases are very rare; there was one of them in our collection (*See Catalogue, No.* 820), which will bear testimony to what I have said. Some persons are of opinion that this metal contains platina.

With respect to what I have said above on the subject of the Greek Egyptian mummies, I would add that they are not only found in Thebes, but, as I think, they were buried also in Abydos. It is true we have not found any of these mummies

in the latter place, but we have seen representations of them in calcareous stone, ornamented with Egyptian figures of Osiris and Anubis, similar to those of the Egyptians, with the globe, and with Greek letters designating the name of the deceased; all which proves that there were Greeks buried in the tombs at Abydos, who had adopted the manners of the Egyptians. All the things found about them are of a very ordinary make. There was a tablet of the above description in our collection. *(See Catalogue, No. 288.)*. What I observed as highly curious were small pieces of silver which were occasionally found on parts of their bodies, and on their hands, their fingers, and their toes. On their mouths they have a piece of wax or tin, which covers it entirely, of which I do not know the intention. The Greeks took out the entrails of the dead through the left side, as did the Egyptians. Small papyri are occasionally found on their mummies: these papyri are not very well written, and in a strange character. On some mummies small wooden boards are found attached to their necks, on which their lives are written in Greek characters.

In 1821 I found a tomb behind the two colossi of Memnon, on the mountain called Hilgornat-

Maraï, in which there were several Greek mummies, almost entirely rotted. Amongst these I found a small papyrus, on which was related, in Greek characters, the history of an old woman, who gave her daughter in marriage to a young man, on the express condition that the latter should undertake to see his mother-in-law buried, after her death, near the Temple of Memnon. In the same tomb I also found three other mummies, extremely well preserved, each of which had a mask of wood, admirably painted; two of these are the bodies of women, the other of a man; there were some others also which were entirely spoiled. Mr. Salt was very much pleased at this discovery. Some of these mummies were found with gilt masks, the gilding of which, however, is in a less pure gold than that used by the Egyptians for similar purposes; for the latter made sheets of gold so thick and so strong, that they may be detached entire from the plaster. In one of the tombs at Abydos I found a portfolio made of the ordinary metal of the Egyptians, but covered over with nine remarkably fine sheets of gold; this curious relic was bought by M. Maimot, the consul from the French court in Egypt. I think that

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this portfolio must have belonged to some goldsmith, for there were other instruments found in connection with it.

It appears that even after the time when Christianity began to make a little progress in Egypt, they still continued to embalm their dead in the same manner as formerly the Egyptians and Greek Egyptians did. In a Christian church at Thebes, we found a square case of simple exterior, in which was a corpse enveloped like those of the Egyptians; the only difference we perceived was, that the Christian mummies had a small belt, ornamented with several red crosses This body is in my house in Thebes. In the sane part of the mountain there is an Egyptian tomt or chapel, built, as it is written, in the time of St. Athanasius, the patriarch of Alexandria; at the side of this chapel, in the same tomb, there 's a chamber in which there is a large Egyptian sarcophagus of calcareous stone, admirably ornamented with divers figures and hieroglyphics. I am of opinion that when the Christians were building this chapel, not being able to remove this sarcophagus from the chamber in which it was, they caused the entrance to it to be walled up, in order

to separate an object of idolatry from their place of sanctity, and that this entrance was afterwards re-opened.

At Necropolis we find at every step a chapel, for the construction of which, the most superb ancient edifices have been demolished, as well as some fine statues, sarcophagi, &c. The manner in which the Christians of that time endeavoured to introduce Christianity into Egypt was highly condemnable, destroying as they did from one end of Egypt to the other all the most beautiful and interesting remains of antiquity they could meet with. The traveller who now desires to copy the designs, or statues, or other things of this kind, must have recourse to his imagination to form the nose, the mouth, or some other part of the body, the models themselves being entirely disfigured. I think that these destroyers must have been a numerous body, well provided with all the necessary implements, and having recourse even to ladders to attain what otherwise would have been beyond their reach; for we find even on the most elevated spots traces of their destructive rage. This was a remark which was made to me by Count Carlo Crotti of Milan, in the temple of Medinet Haboo, and in that of Karnak, where

everything had been destroyed except the royal tombs."

I have remarked, that in Thebes and at Abydos the colossal statues, the temples, and all other buildings are of a calcareous stone of a soft nature and without veins, which renders it very easy to work. This stone is nowhere to be found from Beni Souef to the first cataract; it was sought for in all the mountains at the time the government was building the thread manufactories, in order to pave the rooms with it, but it was impossible to get any, for as soon as they touched a vein the stone fell in two.

CHAPTER VIII.

Misunderstanding between M. Calliot and the author—Interesting tomb in which the whole process of wine-pressing is painted—M. Lignon's discoveries and projected expedition to Timbuctoo—Excessive heat of the climate—Advice to travellers.

M. Calliot, whom I mentioned when speaking of the ancient city of Berenice, having permitted himself to make use of some injurious expressions respecting me, on account of some pretended ill-treatment which he received at my hands, I shall take this opportunity of relating in a few words in what manner he endeavoured to act towards me, and how I treated him in return.

In 1822, on M. Calliot's return from Mount Lexaar to Cairo, I invited him out of civility to my house, together with his travelling companion, in order to pass some sociable hours in the evening. After supper we amused ourselves for a long time

conversing on various matters of antiquity;—on the discoveries which we had made, and especially on that of a tomb which I had just opened, and in which there were some beautiful designs, representing the different processes of agriculture, and a hunt, in which were several animals of different kinds, and an archer who was letting fly an arrow at a bird. M. Calliot, on the recital of all that I had been telling him, became extremely anxious to visit this superb tomb, and intreated me to conduct him to it. I replied that apprehensive lest the tomb should be spoiled by the Arabs, I had caused a door to be put up which should conceal it from observation until Mr. Salt returned, in order that he might see it untouched; and that it was impossible for me to conduct him to it that evening, but promised him to do so on the following day. Accordingly I did accompany him to the spot; where after having inspected the tomb, he requested permission to make drawings of different objects which pleased him most in it. To this I readily consented, and went away leaving him the key. But now to see how M. Calliot repaid me for all my kindness. Not satisfied with having copied to his heart's content whatever caught his fancy, he sent a messenger to Luxor, on the

opposite bank of the river, to procure some iron tools, with which he forthwith set to work, detaching the crust of the wall into pieces which he began sending to his house. My Arabs, who were working in the excavations not far from the spot, having recognised the embellishments of the tomb forced them away from the men who were carrying them off; and one of them without loss of time, hurried to the tomb and demanded of M. Calliot of whom he had obtained permission to take away the embellishments in this manner. On this enquiry, M. Calliot seized a piece of iron and threw it at the head of my Arab who had come to warn him of his error; but the latter without being disconcerted, answered his attack in the same fashion, snatching from him at the same time all his implements, as well as the designs which he had just been detaching from their places, and which he brought to me. I was almost out of my senses on learning the ungenerous manner in which this gentleman had requited me of my civility; but out of pure pity I forgave him. It is almost inconceivable how he could have brought himself to publish anything relating to facts which do him so much discredit; I can only account for it by supposing that he did not

expect that he whom he had so impudently calumniated would one day have an opportunity of replying to him.

I might if I thought it worth while, relate a few more facts of this kind in connection with some other travellers, who as soon as they put their foot on the ground of Egypt appeared to have divested themselves of all the education and good breeding they had received in Europe, and to have assumed in their stead the manners of the native barbarians; but on these I will be silent not wishing to wander further from the subject of my work.

Amongst almost innumerable instances in which the manners and labours of the ancient Egyptians are exhibited in the contents of their tombs, I may mention the following as particularly interesting, namely,—a tomb in which the whole operation of grape-pressing for the purpose of making wine is admirably detailed. I shall give a few words in description of this curious painting. In the first place is seen the frame-work, from which hang the grapes; then the men who are gathering them into baskets, and throwing them into the press. On each side of this press is a man standing upright and working the machine;

beneath the press is a vessel to receive the liquor, and near to it a man on his knees filling vases, which he afterwards corks. At one side are seen two or three others who are carrying the corked vases to the store-house, at the door of which is the master seated on a chair, with a clerk standing at his side, who, with an ink-bottle in his left hand, takes a note of the vases as they are brought in. In the last place is seen a servant, who having carelessly let fall a vase of wine, kneels before his master, kissing his feet, and in a suppliant manner asking forgiveness.

When I found the above-mentioned tomb at Thebes, I begged Mr. Bonomi to take a drawing of it, and give me a copy to carry to Mr. Salt. To this he agreed, and promised to send my copy to me at Alexandria, where I was obliged to go some days subsequently; but I in vain awaited its arrival, and I think it must have fallen into the hands of Mr. Hay, who, I have no doubt, will publish it, with other drawings of the kind.

This curious tomb, I regret to say, no longer exists; the Arabs have destroyed it, according to their usual custom, in order to sell it piece-meal among travellers. In this tomb I found a covering belonging to the mummy of a virgin; the figures

and hieroglyphics which it contained were the most beautiful and of the best gilding which have ever been found. If the case to which it belonged had not been injured by the rain, this would have been the finest specimen and the most admirable of all the antiquities found up to the present moment. *(See Catalogue, No.* 1126.*)*

Speaking one day with Mr. Lignon, I learned from him that in the mountains between Beni Souef and Menia, an Egyptian tomb had been discovered; but he would not tell me in what direction it was, and was greatly alarmed lest any one should publish an account of it before himself; I trust therefore he will lose no time in laying before the world an account of this, together with the other interesting discoveries which he has made during his travels. I understand that this gentleman is going to Timbuctoo, on account of the French Government; of all men, there is not another more capable of undertaking such an expedition, and of succeeding in it, accustomed as he already is to all the incidental fatigues and privations.

From the moment I heard of this perilous project I began making enquiries on the subject, and at length, two years ago, met with a pilgrim from Timbuctoo, named Hadgi Mohammed Houssen

Oumilyain, who had just returned from Mecca; he stated that he had made acquaintance with the British agent at Cosseir, and gave him a letter of recommendation to his father, who was at Kina. Having asked me why it was that the English always travelled so far from their home, I answered that they were a very curious people, and desired if it were possible to see every part of the world. I then asked him of what country he was, and he told me that he came from the neighbourhood of Timbuctoo, where he had been in the habit of going every week to the fair; he added that a great many caravans came there from Mecca and from Tunis, and that the merchants of those two places were the wealthiest of all who visited Timbuctoo.

The safest and the easiest way to this city is first to go to Courtoufan, where companions for the journey may always be met with, and where the people are very affable and hospitable. He told me that there was not a finer or more fertile country in Africa than that of Barbary, which he called Vadé Ilgarb, which means the west of Africa. Egypt, he added, was nothing in comparison with Timbuctoo; he was preparing to return there, taking Dongola and Courtoufan in

his way. Here was a fine opportunity to make this journey under the guise of a pilgrim, but that would not of itself have been sufficient; every body would not be able to undertake so long a journey without having been previously accustomed to support the heat of the climate, which is excessive, and particularly in the desart, where he runs the risk of perishing, of which we have some melancholy examples before us. In 1830, an English officer set out for Timbuctoo; he had no sooner arrived at Dongola than he turned of a blue colour, as if he had been attacked with cholera, and not having strength to resist his malady, he expired in a miserable manner. The Governor of Dongola, Mahommed Effendi, told me at Alexandria that the horrible state in which this young traveller was found, forced tears from the eyes of those who beheld him.

In 1830 I came to Kina, where owing to a bad leg, I was obliged to remain a couple of days, the 22nd and 23rd of July. The heat was so great at this place that the thermometer was at 39 Reaum. I did nothing but splash water upon an awning which covered the deck of our little boat, in order to cool the air a little, an operation which we continued till five o'clock in

the afternoon, when a refreshing coolness came over the half-scorched land. During the time of the excessive heat we were not able to take any nourishment;—it was water, and water only, that kept our souls in our bodies. Now, if a man like myself, who during twenty years had resided in Egypt, and particularly in Upper Egypt, could scarcely stand against this suffocating heat, how can a traveller, who for the first time quits the temperate shores of Europe and puts his foot on the burning soil of Egypt, hope to escape suffering some grievous sickness, if not perishing in a lamentable manner?

It is observed that those who come to Alexandria or Cairo from climates even warmer than that of those places, rarely escape from falling ill there, unaccustomed as they are to the peculiar dampness and the chills of the Egyptian atmosphere. A servant of Mr. Salt's having been twice sent by that gentleman to Dongola, his native country, to purchase horses, on the first occasion underwent a tedious and dangerous illness on account of his long residence in the cooler climate of Cairo, and scarcely had he returned thither when he again fell ill, on account of the cold of the latter place. I have myself seen

the effects of the change of climate upon servants whom I brought from Thebes to Alexandria;— they always fell ill in consequence, and two of them died.

From these facts it appears evident, that if men who were born in these countries can scarcely after a few years' absence support the extremes of temperature of their native soil, strangers can scarcely hope to succeed there.

The only means by which this journey can be attempted with any chance of safety and pleasure, is first to accustom the body to bear with ease the extremes of heat and cold, and then to acquire a knowledge of the language and customs of the Arabs. With these two qualifications the traveller will be almost sure of succeeding in his enterprise; without them, he runs the risk of being stopped in the middle of his journey, and obliged to return knowing as little as when he set out.

The late Mr. Burckhardt succeeded in going wherever he pleased, because he was possessed to the fullest extent of these travelling virtues, if I may so call them. For myself I can say that I never experienced the slightest obstacle in any of my journeys. In short, I repeat, that a man who is not acquainted with the manners and the

language of the Arabs, or who in default of that, is not accompanied by an interpreter who knows his business as he ought, will never be able, whatever he may do, to travel with advantage, I do not say to Timbuctoo only, but even in Egypt.

Whilst on this subject I would also observe, that it will be of advantage to the traveller to appear in a European dress; for as the Turks are in the habit of committing acts of violence on the Arabs, the latter whenever they see any one approaching in Oriental costume take to flight as they would from death. On the other hand, whenever they see the European dress, men, women, children, and even the aged are instantly on the alert; some offer you antiquities for sale, others bring you bread, milk, butter, &c. and there are some who make a business of letting out donkies for hire. In fact, with the European dress a man will be sure to obtain ready access every where, to see everything that is to be seen, and to be well treated by every one he may meet; whilst on the contrary, habited in Oriental garb he will run the risk of being starved to death.

CHAPTER IX.

Interesting particulars of the appearance of a tomb on being first discovered—Description of its interior on being opened—Enumeration of all the various antiquities contained in it—The difference of the several kinds of tombs at Thebes and Abydos—The various qualities of the mummies there found; and their original position—Tombs at Memphis, &c.

THE first class of mummies, which in a previous chapter I have described, are those preserved with a black balm. When a tomb is met with containing mummies of this description, which of course belong to the same family, the following particulars are observed on proceeding to explore it. In the first place, at the entrance to the tomb are two statues of equal height either in calcareous or hard stone, near to which are two tablets in calcareous stone, with inscriptions. The compartment containing these statues and tablets is always in the form of an arch, built of bricks

baked in the sun, and covered over with mortar; sometimes coloured hieroglyphics are also met with, containing copies of the figures and tablets first mentioned, together with representations of the funeral ceremonies. The entrance to the tomb is closed up with bricks covered over with mortar;—and the Arabs of Thebes are so experienced in these researches, that upon perceiving this they know at once that the tomb has never been touched by the hand of man since it was originally filled and closed up. It is worthy of remark, that the entrances to the tombs are generally towards the east. After this wall of brickwork has been penetrated, the explorer has to encounter a door of wood, which being in like manner removed, he beholds the mummies in a double line, ranged side by side to each other, with their heads and feet alternately in juxtaposition, in order to take up less room. Appertaining to each of these mummies the following articles are generally found, viz.:—a wooden idol with its pedestal, being of the same form as the mummy to which it belongs; a wooden case containing the intestines of the deceased, arranged in four parcels as described in a former chapter, (these cases, which are very common, generally supply

the place and purpose of the four canopic vases, which are very rarely met with); a wooden tablet with designs and hieroglyphics, generally well executed; and lastly, another case, containing porcelain idols of various sizes, some of which are very neatly made, and others of a more ordinary execution. When the tomb is sufficiently large all these objects are found arranged about the mummy to which they respectively appertain, whilst in the smaller tombs these things are placed upon the mummies themselves.

It appears to have been the practice when the tomb became filled with mummies, for the relatives to cause another tomb to be excavated beneath it, with chambers corresponding in size and position with the original one above. These excavated tombs branch off from a sort of well twenty-five or thirty feet in depth, into which the chips of stone removed from the excavations were thrown as the work proceeded. Whenever the Arabs of the present day meet with one of these wells filled up with these refuse materials in a tolerably clean condition, they judge that the tomb to which it belongs has not been touched; whilst on the contrary, if this well bears a disordered appearance, and is strewn with bits of linen and other rubbish

they know that the tomb has been discovered and opened before. The tombs containing the mummies of the first class are found in the valley which the Arabs call Illasasiff, and also on the right side of the mountain called Il-Boujhaba, and thence on as far as behind the Temple of Memnon. Amongst the tombs found in this tract, however, mummies of one or more of the other qualities are sometimes met with.

The second quality of mummies are those filled up with the chips of a bitter description of wood, which protect the body from worms and insects, the head only being filled with a red balm. These mummies are for the most part found in the Temple of Isis, and in the mountain called Ildra-Abounaghia, which lies on the left side of the valley which leads to the tombs of the kings. Of the tombs in the Temple of Isis containing this class of mummies, the larger and better sort may be thus described :—

The first compartment is a kind of well of a square form, and built of bricks, with a sort of ladder on each side for the purpose of descending into it. The top of this well is covered with wood, over which is a square pavement, enclosed on the four sides by a wall about three feet high,

on which hieroglyphics and figures are sometimes met with. These walls, therefore, formed a sort of sanctuary, called by the Arabs of Thebes, Mabet, in which the tablets and statues devoted to the deceased were placed. The Arabs have sometimes succeeded in breaking up the superincumbent pavements of these wells and effected a descent into them. After having cleared them of the stones which they contain, the entrance to the tombs may be discovered, walled up, however, with bricks and mortar. On removing this barrier the chambers of the tombs are seen, which are built of the same materials and invariably arched at the top. The reason for thus lining the tombs with brick-work appears to be, that the rock was of a very sandy quality, which could not without difficulty be hewn into a chamber of any dimensions or symmetry, unless supported by such means. In these tombs the mummies are found ranged in three rows or layers one above the other, and reaching to the roof; each layer being covered over with leaves, some of which are supposed to be those of the sycamore, others of plants unknown. In the first layer are the largest mummies, enclosed in two cases one within the other, with three lids or covers, of which the third or

inner one enclosing the body. The cases are painted yellow, with figures and hieroglyphics executed in relief, in green and bright blue. In the second and third layers the mummies are enclosed in one case and with two covers only.

In the cases of the first layer are met with Scarabæi, engraven with hieroglyphics, and papyri with painted characters. On unrolling these mummies their faces and other parts of their bodies may easily be seen, in a more perfect state than those of any other quality of mummy, in consequence of the linens in which they are wrapped not adhering to the skin as is the case with the generality of mummies. I believe that a mummy of this kind has never yet been imported into Europe, and for this very simple reason, that the Arabs or others as soon as they find one of this particular sort, being aware that they can get a better sum for the papyri and other valuable curiosities which it contains, than they could obtain for the mummy itself, tear it to pieces for that purpose and throw the remains aside. Around the larger cases which contain these mummies we find black idols representing Osiris, in which are concealed papyri, with painted hieroglyphics in good preservation, besides wooden

and stone figures in the form of the mummy to which they belong. One of the idols or statues of Osiris was comprised in our collections. *(See Cat. No. 23.)*

On quitting this chamber we enter a corridor, in which are mummies arranged in the same manner as above described, and which we are obliged to push aside in order to effect a passage. Pursuing this corridor we come to other chambers branching off successively to the right and left. In a very large tomb are found as many as sixty or seventy mummies, but not all of the same size and quality. Out of the whole number perhaps ten or a dozen may be worth exploring, containing papyri, Scarabæi and other valuables; the rest being of the more ordinary quality embalmed with saltpetre or cinders. In some of the latter, however, a small Scarabeus or the representation of the finger is sometimes met with. What is rather unaccountable about these mummies is that they are found sometimes two in the same case. For what reason they were so placed it is difficult to decide; it might have been in consequence of the poverty of the relatives, or perhaps, more probably, these bodies are those of the servants of the family to which the tomb belonged.

In the Temple of Isis two other qualities of mummies are also found. The first of these are in black cases, the sides of which are painted with figures such as those engraved on the granite sarcophagi. Upon these mummies are found a great variety of objects of antiquity, and round the cases in which they lie are vases of different forms, composed of *terra-cotta* and other materials, together with a variety of articles of household and daily use. According to the opinion which I am inclined to hazard on the subject, these are most probably the mummies of strangers from Ethiopia and other parts beyond the first cataract. Amongst other circumstances which induce me to hold this opinion, I may mention that the tombs of these mummies are smaller and not so well arranged as the others, and rarely contain more than five, six, or seven cases, which have only a single lid, and sometimes only a bust or mask, which is not generally the case in other tombs. These mummies are always placed in rows, and all around are the various objects of daily use supposed to have belonged to the deceased, and which were left with them by their survivors. In these tombs I have often found mummies placed upon a sort of wooden

couch or bench with four legs, rudely put together with cords. In the well-like entrance to these tombs I have also often found the remains of a bull, which had no doubt been sacrificed and left at the entrance of the tomb by the mourning relatives, before they took their departure and left their deceased kindred amongst strangers. It is remarkable that these are the only tombs in which this curious relic is met with.

The other kind of mummy just alluded to, is found enclosed in two, and sometimes three cases. The first and second of these cases are generally black, but mostly with yellow figures painted on them;—the third, or inner case, which contains the body, is made of a kind of strong linen, well painted in various colours. This case is sewed together on the inside in a very ingenious manner, well worthy of remark. These mummies do not contain any sort of papyri. What astonished me most about these mummies, was to find their inner cases, which are so ingeniously made and so beautifully painted, to have been afterwards daubed all over with a black balm, which of course has effaced all the hieroglyphics which are painted upon them; and sometimes even the face of the mask, which is generally gilded, appears

to have experienced the same rude treatment. The greater part of these mummies are those of females.

Besides the different kinds of mummies I have already described, we meet with several other varieties, scattered here and there in small tombs, which being of no peculiar interest, however, I need not further allude to.

With respect to the position in which the mummies are discovered in the tombs, I will state generally that during the whole of my residence in Thebes, and amongst the great variety of tombs which I was the first to open, I have never found them otherwise than I have already described, namely, in a horizontal position. I am at a loss to comprehend how M. Passalacqua was led to state the contrary with respect to the excavations which he had made, where he says he found the mummies in an upright position and leaning against the walls of the tombs. I was intimately acquainted with this gentleman during his sojourn in Egypt, and also, as I thought, with the progress and results of his excavations, but I have not the slightest recollection of any tomb which he discovered, of the kind he describes, containing mummies in an upright position. The only pre-

viously new tomb which M. Passalacqua discovered was that in which he found the two funereal boats, and in which there were only two mummies. As soon as he made this interesting discovery he invited me, as well as Mr. Maddox, an English traveller, to see them, a circumstance which the latter gentleman speaks of, if I mistake not, in the course of his journal. It is very probable that in examining tombs which have previously been explored by others, mummies without their cases may be found standing against the walls;—but this has evidently been done, not by the ancients but by the treasure seekers of modern times, who, after having robbed the dead of all the valuables they could find about them, put them aside to be out of their way.

In the excavations at Abydos we do not find any great variety of mummies—they are chiefly of one kind, and enclosed in wooden cases. The tombs in the plain are all lined with a coating of brick-work, arched at the top and covered with plaister, a precaution rendered indispensable by reason of the friable nature of the sandy rock which predominates in this neighbourhood. On the four walls of the principal chamber are compartments expressly provided for the reception of the usual

tablets and statues, and on the pavement are sarcophagi of calcareous stone of ordinary workmanship. These chambers do not contain more than two or three of these sarcophagi. All the tombs throughout this plain, which extends very near to the first temple of white calcareous stone, are built in three stories; the lowest of which there is reason to believe were dug out first, the uppermost ones being of the most recent date. The tablets and idols, and other objects found with the mummies in these tombs are all of the same style. Those who ransacked the tombs in search of gold and silver, have succeeded so well in obtaining access even to the uttermost chambers, that I have not had the good fortune to find a single tomb in these parts which had not been opened before, and of course those I did enter were knocked about and injured by those who had preceded me.

During the whole of my sojourn in Abydos I only found two mummies in an untouched and perfect state, which were contained in cases of very ordinary make. These two cases are now in London, one of them belonging I believe to Mr. Sams, who bought it of me with some other articles of antiquity when he was in Egypt.

A circumstance which I regard as peculiarly interesting with respect to the tombs at Abydos, is that all the mummies are embalmed after the same manner, and with one kind of balm, instead of different materials as is the case at Thebes. At Abydos the bodies are universally found preserved with the black balm which I have already mentioned; at least, in the course of all our excavations we did not find one of any other kind. This would lead one to believe that the black embalmment was the first in point of antiquity of all that the ancients adopted. Mr. Salt's opinion, which is also concurred in by Mr. Wilkinson, was that the city of Abydos was more ancient than Thebes. Independently of this circumstance, I have always held the opinion that the black method of embalmment was the most ancient, which being found almost exclusively at Abydos, would come to support, or at least to concur in, the belief that the city of Abydos is of superior antiquity to that of Thebes.

With respect to the tombs at Memphis, I am unable to give any particulars from personal observation, never having made any excavations in that city. I believe I may state, however, that all the tombs are in the form of square wells, cut out of

the rock, with walls of brick-work on the inside. These tombs extend to the depth of a hundred feet, beyond which are the chambers containing the dead. It is very rare that any new or untouched tombs are discovered at Memphis. The greater part of the mummies here were deposited in stone sarcophagi, sometimes in cases of wood, which are not in such a variety, however, as those at Thebes.

CHAPTER X.

A few observations on the customs and manners of the Arabs—The tribes of Gourna—Their marriage customs, &c.—Their law of murder—Funerals at Karnak—The Copts—Hospitality of the Arabs of Upper Egypt—Their method of dating—The dog-nosed thief-hunters.

As I promised to say something about the Arabs of Upper Egypt, and especially of those of Thebes, amongst whom I resided on friendly terms for the period of eighteen years, I shall now proceed to fulfil my promise.

The inhabitants of Gourna are divided into six tribes, of which two together form one class, and each of the united classes forms a third of the village. The lands are also divided into three portions, for the occupancy of which the three classes draw lots, in order to avoid all complaint and dissension on the subject. Gourna is the name given to these three lots of territory. Each class sows

the fields which fall to its lot, and contributes its portion towards the pecuniary necessities of the village. The first of the above-mentioned six families is called Ilhouroubat, and has always under its protection another smaller family which is called Ildigagat; it is from the double ancestry of these two families that the name of Karsir-Ildigagat for the Temple of Memnon is derived. The family at the head of the second division is called Ilgabat-Oullatiat. That at the head of the third class is called Ilmassaah Oullovassa; it has very small power and scarcely any consequence in the village.

These three classes pretend to be the descendants of the Arabs of the desart of Libya, and to have established themselves at Gourna earlier than the year 120. Some years before I was there, there were at Gourna more than eighteen hundred houses; but this number was subsequently reduced to about two hundred and sixteen by the war of extermination which the Mamelukes so long waged against them, in order to deliver the country from the horrible system of pillage which they practised. These Arabs told me that not one of their ancestors had ever died in his bed, nor even suddenly carried off by disease—

they had all died sword in hand; and the terror which their ferocity inspired was felt as far as Berdis, so named on account of the plunder they committed there. They had a custom, however, which we may almost call a virtue, and that was to look upon any one in the light of a friend, and consequently not to do him any harm, as long as he happened to be within the limits of their own country. This custom exists to the present day.

The inhabitants of Gourna are of a very impetuous temperament, and differ in many respects from the Arabs of other villages in the neighbourhood of Thebes. I have heard many of those who were employed in our service, condemning the superstitions which enslaved the minds of others of their class, amongst whom they were continually raising disputes in order to induce them to chase from their minds erroneous notions, which as they said, were unworthy the dignity of man. They are most industrious workmen, and not indolent, as has been falsely reported of them. M. Belzoni, for instance, was strangely mistaken in them—he did not observe them properly. The fine air of their villages causes these people to be long lived; very few of their young people die from sickness, with the exception of

the small-pox which every third year decimates them. Both sexes live very commonly to the age of a hundred. I know one of the name of Mansour Ilhassas, who was in his hundred and eighteenth year, and who walked extremely well, rode on horseback like a young man, and had an extremely sharp sight. His son has been thirteen years in my service; he has been appointed primate of the village, his father-in-law having resigned that office.

When these people see themselves threatened with any act of violence on the part of government, as for instance, in the levying of recruits, &c. they suddenly disappear from the village, and hide themselves amongst the tombs until the storm which threatened them has past over.

The Arabs of Gourna are allowed to marry their first cousins, in which cases the husband pays beforehand twenty piastres of the country, and deposits as much again as a sort of security for his intentions; he is obliged, moreover, to supply his bride with all the clothes she requires, which cannot cost less than twenty piastres more. The clothes and the money paid, are in consideration of the first favours received from the young female; after which, if the husband takes it into

his head to break off the marriage he forfeits the twenty piastres deposited. If on the other hand, a divorce is demanded on the part of the woman, she is obliged to restore to the husband all the money she had received from him. Sometimes the men of two families make exchanges of their respective sisters, in which case they do not supply their brides with anything else beyond apparel. The expenses of their marriage are more than repaid by the presents which they receive from their friends, whom they invite from all parts of the country to their wedding. This is a custom which is still kept up; and the inhabitants of the village to which the happy couple belong invariably contribute ten, twenty, and even forty paras each, so that sometimes they gain more than they have spent. On receipt of these presents, however, the bridegroom is obliged to provide a feast for all the assembled guests.

The inhabitants of Gourna never give their daughters in marriage to those of Karnak, whom they look upon as an ignoble race; but this does not prevent them from taking the daughters of the latter in marriage.

The Arabs on the other side of Thebes are of a very barbarous class, without intellect, and very

intractable. Whenever I happened to want men at Karnak to raise some collossal piece, I was obliged to send to Gourna for Arabs, where they are very ready and useful at such work; they understand antiquities as well as a European antiquary, and whenever they find a rare morsel of antiquity, recollecting that a similar piece had never been found in the course of the excavations, they ask no trifling price for it from any one who may want to have it.

The Arabs of this class appear to have established themselves here from Arabia Petrea; they are the descendants, as they say themselves, of the tribune Abou-Zegt-Ilhillali. This Abou, according to their statement, was a valiant warrior, and chief of the tribune which bears his name; under him they fought against the Arabs of Barbary, against whom to the present day they retain an inveterate hatred. The Arabs of the right bank of the river have been incessantly at warfare with those of the left up to the time of the present Viceroy of Egypt. They now wage war no longer, but on appointed days in the year they hold festivals in all the villages, to which all those who have horses and can ride them convene, and engage in races, holding in their hands long poles,

with which they furiously attack one another in such a way as sometimes to knock out their eyes, and inflict mortal wounds, a practice which has had the effect of keeping alive their hereditary animosities.

If any of these Arabs wishes to acquire peculiar renown he must first distinguish himself by a murder or outrage of peculiar atrocity, for which he is overwhelmed with applause, and receives the surname of *Goul*, which in Arabic language signifies a Dragon.

At some distance from Gourna there is a village called Agalta, the inhabitants of which never go into other villages to seek wives, neither will they give their women in marriage to the neighbouring villages. Here the only payment which the husband has to make his wife is sixty paras, which I think is about the cheapest sort of marriage to be had in any part of the world.

In this place there is another custom which is rather droll. When a young man loves a girl and she holds a corresponding sentiment for him, if it should unfortunately happen that the parents oppose their marriage, the young man does not quietly resign himself to despair, but carries off the young woman, takes her to a neighbouring

village, and, presents himself before the Pacha, to whom he unfolds all the reasons which have forced him and his well-beloved to place themselves under his protection. From this moment the Pacha considers himself the protector of the young couple, and is obliged to become the mediator between them and their relatives. For this purpose he takes with him the Cadis and two more of the most remarkable personages of his village, with whom he proceeds to the native village of the lovers, causes their marriage to be proclaimed, and, followed by a numerous cortege conducts the bride to her father, who forthwith forgives her; the bridegroom, however, being condemned to pay a double price for having dared to carry off and marry a girl without the consent of her parents.

Throughout Upper Egypt the Arab women have no pleasure in seeing the fortune of their husbands increase; the reason of which is, the fear they entertain of seeing their husbands one day in a condition to procure other wives, who would forthwith be just as legitimate as themselves; for it is well known in those countries, that the more wealth a man has, the more wives he has also.

Therefore it is, that as soon as a woman perceives that she has in the house a little more corn or beans than will be required for the year's subsistence of the family, she gets rid of the surplus by giving it to the fowls or to the goats; such are the expedients to which they resort to prevent the appearance of rivals in their households.

Another custom they have in common with the inhabitants of Abyssinia,—they never buy for ready money of one another; whatever they may want they take it in exchange for an equivalent portion of their own goods. This custom prevails in all the villages of Upper Egypt.

When any one in Upper Egypt has committed a murder, if he flies from his native place and seeks an asylum in another village, the relatives of the dead cannot pursue him and take him there, out of respect for the village itself, which looks upon the murderer who has sought an asylum, as under its protection. Indeed, a tacit convention exists among all these villages to this effect, and if the inhabitants of the village in which the murder was committed should happen to violate this rule, the inhabitants of the protector village conceiving themselves thereby wounded in their

honour, would rise in a body, and not cease from their attacks upon the offending village until they had killed four of its inhabitants.

It should be added, however, that the relations of the murderer are obliged to decamp, as well as himself, for fear of being killed by the relations of the slain. As these murders, however, are very frequent, and as the villages would thereby become deserted, if the relations of the murderer were obliged to leave their native land for ever, the following plan has been adopted to adjust this difficulty, namely:—the murderer takes four yards of linen, which is sufficient to make a bandage, which the Arabs call Ilkefan; this he puts on his head and enters the village, where he presents himself to the relations of him whom he has just murdered, to whom he says, "I submit myself as your slave; you may do with me what ever you please." At these words, the relations of the slain forgive him his life, and after having used him for some time as a slave, restore him to his liberty. The government of the viceroy has tried in vain up to the present day, to eradicate from them this mania of murdering one another like brutes, and carrying off their daughters for

the purpose of marrying them in neighbouring villages, but, however, both practices still continue.

At Karnak the following droll custom prevails: when a person of consideration in any village dies they carry the body about through the village, bringing it into the houses of all his relations and acquaintances. All the women in this procession blacken their faces and their hands up to the elbows, and even anoint their heads with mud; four or five women open the march of the funeral procession; carrying tambourines, which they continue beating until the moment the body is placed in the tomb. After the funeral the relations of the deceased receive visits during eight consecutive days, when their friends from all the neighbouring villages throng about them for the purpose. The compliments of condolence being ended, coffee is offered to the visitors, and after having made them eat and drink heartily, thanks are returned for the favour of their company. As for the women, they do nothing else during this period of eight days but visit all the houses of the village, beating their tambourines and weeping. Diodorus Siculus relates that the same custom prevailed in his time.

When I spoke of the manner in which the Arabs married, I forgot to say that those who live in the vicinity of the river, after having received the nuptual benediction, conduct their brides to the banks of the Nile, where, having washed their faces, bride and bridegroom both take some water in their mouths and spit it into each others faces; a method of wishing each other as much good as the waters of the Nile afford to the fields.

The Arabs who live in the large towns of Upper Egypt are the descendants of that portion of the Copts who had received by compulsion the Islamism faith:—they form that class of Arabs who are known by the contemptuous name of Fellahs, and enjoy no sort of esteem from the inhabitants of the small villages on the two sides of the Nile, and who style themselves Arab-hor, which signifies blood-Arabs. The Fellahs hold them in great awe, and when they address them give them the complimentary appellation of Ia Bedevii, which signifies "my superior in rank." The origin of this humiliation is, that eighty years ago they were barbarously ill-treated by the Arab-hor, and they dread a renewal of such treatment. Amongst the number of the Fellahs are those who inhabit Cous and Luxor, descendants from

the Copts as I have just stated. Some of those who have Copt relations in the village of Naggadt, which is entirely inhabited by the latter, in order to avoid trouble and anxiety instruct themselves in the science of the laws of the Koran, become Cadis, and by this means succeed in obtaining some little consequence and respect.

The real Copts live better than the true Arabs—the reason of which is that being very industrious and of a very fawning disposition, they deceive the latter by all the artifices in their power. It is really astonishing that throughout so many centuries they have never experienced from the Arabs the slightest ill-treatment;—on the contrary, they have always been protected by them, and are so still; it is even by no means rare to see Arabs come to the succour of a Copt who is illtreated or insulted, and sometimes receive fatal wounds in his cause.

The Arabs of Upper Egypt are not so inimical to the Christian religion as those of Lower Egypt. Far from persecuting the Christians they enter without any scruple into their churches; some of them even hold the saints in such veneration that they unite with the Christians in commemorating

Between the village of Naggadi and Thebes there is a church dedicated to the Archangel Michael, called Abou-Seffain, which signifies the father of the two swords. On St. Michael's Day Copts and Arabs all indiscriminately assemble in one spot, and engage in horse races and sacrifices of animals in honour of this day. St. Michael inspires them with such veneration and fear that they swear by his name, which is never done in Lower Egypt.

The Copts generally practice the art of penmanship, and are almost all in the service of government. As they are better practiced in arithmetic than others they effect considerable thefts, without being in the least suspected. They are all, without exception, impressed with the expectation of a better future state; they are daily looking for the arrival of their deliverers from Abyssinia, who they expect will liberate them from the yoke of infidels, and restore them to the kingdom of Egypt. Those who enjoy easy circumstances were formerly the priests who had considerable revenues. At length, however, their reign is passed, the people have discovered their hypocrisy and their abuses;—they have become intelligent and clear-sighted, and have greatly

diminished the revenues of the clergy, so that the only resource of these idle but cunning people being on the decline, they will one day be plunged into pitiless misery.

The greater part of the inhabitants of Kina pretend to derive their origin from the tribe of Mahomet; they moreover give themselves the title of *sourraffa*, which signifies "noble blood." They are thus distinguished from the Copts, who maintain that they are only the descendants of that portion of the fellow-religionists who had received by compulsion the Islamism doctrine, and lived at Dendera.

The Arabs who inhabit the two banks of the Nile from Isna to Itfou, formerly called Apollinopolis the Great, are generally speaking very hospitable, as the following instance will shew:— If a traveller passes across the village after sunset, the first person who meets him stops him, and takes him home with him, where he gives him refreshments to the utmost of his means. If the traveller is on horseback the host who receives him is expected to serve up an entire roast lamb, and to sup with him himself; if his guest desires to pass the night there, the master of the house provides a bed for him. To sell bread is con-

sidered dishonourable amongst them. It sometimes happens that boats having been detained for a long time in the desart passes, by contrary winds, for want of bread; in that case the only means of procuring it is to send two or three sailors with sacks on their backs to cater for them, whom they are very certain of seeing speedily return laden, without having paid anything for it. A similar hospitality does not prevail amongst the inhabitants of Lower Egypt, where one may run a chance of dying with hunger if by misfortune he has lost his purse.

From Farssout to Tacta there is a tribe of Arabs on the two shores of the Nile who are known by the name of Ilavara, being the first who established themselves on the banks of the Nile. This tribe derives its origin from that of Omer-Hatab, who went on the part of Mahomet to convert the inhabitants of Barbary. The Arabs of this tribe used formerly to live in tents in the desart, and it was not until a comparatively recent period that they began to come down in small numbers into Egypt, where they took care to choose the most fertile and agreeable situations; so that, by degrees, their number increased to such an extent that they became the masters of the whole of

Upper Egypt. They got the name of Miltisimin Ilbelet, which signifies "the rulers of the village." The governing families of this tribe were called Il Ham-mania, and their government never ceased until the time when the Mamelukes conquered them. The epoch when these Il Ham-mania flourished serves as an era in the dates of the Arabs: when an Arab is asked when he was born, he replies, at the epoch when such a one of the family of the Il Ham-mania governed in the village; from which answer those who are acquainted with the history of these Il Ham-mania may very easily calculate the date of his birth. In the same way the younger branches say they were born under Mohammet-Bey-Abou-Il-dahab, others under Ali-Bey-Ilkibir, which signifies "the great," and so they continue to count the years down to the time of the French invasion. Those who were born in the time of the French, date from that event. The Arabs of the desart have also this peculiar method of dating;—they say, for instance, that such a one was born in the time of the grandfather or of the father of the Scha of the existing tribe.

This family of Il Ham-mania who so long governed Upper Egypt is now almost totally extinct;

of their descendants we only meet with a few women, who are in a state of the greatest privation and distress. This family flourished during a period of about a century.

All the Arabs of Upper Egypt from the oldest to the youngest are a brave people; they have a great aversion to treachery and perjury, which is quite the reverse to the character of those of Lower Egypt, who are all cowardly, treacherous, and lying.

In justice, however, to the character and institutions of the Arabs, it should be told that if they are adepts at roguery, they are no less adroit at catching a brother delinquent. So necessary and profitable an accomplishment is this considered, that in every village there are a set of men expressly appointed who from their infancy have practised themselves in discovering robbers and stolen goods, even when most ingeniously concealed. On one occasion, for instance, some cows were stolen from the Scha-Ilhelt of Gourna. The thief, in order to destroy the traces of the animals, and thus to avoid the pursuit of these men, who are not inappropriately called "dog-nosed," crossed and re-crossed the Nile several times. After six days of marching and counter-marching, however,

they ventured to take the cows to market to sell them, but not having found a purchaser, they took them to another village in order to conceal them. A few hours only after they had arrived in this supposed place of security, the dog-nosed men made their appearance, seized the man by the collar, and carried off the cows.

APPENDIX.

INTRODUCTION.

THREE Collections of Egyptian Antiquities were formed by the late Mr. SALT, during his residence, as Consul General, in Egypt. On his arrival in that country in the year 1816, he found that Monsieur Drouetti, formerly the French Consul, was in Upper Egypt, busily employed in buying up every thing that might add to the Collection of Antiquities which he had been several years in forming, with the view of disposing of them to the French Government.

At this period, few Egyptian relics, and, comparatively speaking, no collection, had been brought to this country. Mr. Salt, therefore, endeavoured to persuade Monsieur Drovetti to offer his collection to the Trustees of the British Museum. In the meantime, however, Mr. Salt's natural taste for antiquarian research; combined with the ambition that this, his own country, should equally with

France, or any other foreign country, possess the means of throwing some light upon the character and history of the ancient Egyptians, induced him to enter that field which, though exceeding far in interest all others of remote antiquarian research, has proved fatal to several of those persons who were the most enterprising and zealous in the cause they had espoused.

The removal, in the year 1816, from Thebes to Alexandria, of the colossal head of the younger Memnon, was Mr. Salt's first great undertaking, in which he was joined by that eminent traveller Mr. Burckhardt. To the kindness and liberality of Mr. Salt is this country indebted for the knowledge of Belzoni; for at this period Belzoni, a man of great mechanical ingenuity, had failed in an undertaking of watering, by an hydraulic machine, the gardens of the Seraglio of Mahommed Ali: this placed Belzoni in much distress, but Messrs. Salt and Burckhardt, fully aware of his mechanical resources, and feeling compassion for his misfortunes, instantly took him into their employ for the removal of the previously alluded to head, which now adorns the Egyptian Gallery at the British Museum. Mr. Salt also engaged that he should excavate, and further provided him with the means of purchasing antiquities on his (Mr. Salt's) account.

The collection that was at this period formed, was sent to this country; it consisted principally of large statues, and was ultimately purchased by the Trustees of the Bri-

tish Museum; and to which Museum Mr. Salt presented several objects of great interest and magnificence.

In the year 1819, the Greek, Giovanni D'Athanasi, commonly known by the name of "Yanni," who had been employed by Mr. Salt as interpreter to Mr. Beechey, at the opening of the Temple of Abousimbel, and subsequently during Belzoni's researches in the Pyramids, was engaged by Mr. Salt to supply Belzoni's place.

It was from this period until the year 1824, that the Collection, sold by Mr. Salt to the French Government for £10,000., was formed. The purchase of that Collection was not completed until April, 1826, but from the year 1824 until a few months previous to the lamented decease of Mr. Salt, Giovanni D'Athanasi was employed in making excavations, and in the formation of the present Collection, a portion of which Mr. Salt had transmitted to Leghorn only three weeks before his death, which took place on the 27th of October, 1827.

From that period the collection remained at Leghorn, until its destination to this country for sale by public auction. It was then committed to the care of Messrs. Sotheby and Son, of Wellington-street, and produced under their hands the sum of seven thousand one hundred and sixty-eight pounds, eighteen shillings and sixpence. The arrangement of the catalogue was entrusted to Mr. Leigh Sotheby, who derived considerable assistance from Giovanni D'Athanasi, the author of the preceding journal,

and, who was sent over to this country with the view of rendering information as to the places where the various objects had been found: it is, therefore, but justice to Giovanni D'Athanasi to state, that he zealously fulfilled the trust reposed in him, and it is hoped, that ere long, he will be placed in that responsible situation which his conduct justly merits.

CATALOGUE

OF

MR. SALT'S COLLECTION

OF

EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.

FIRST DAY'S SALE.

MISCELLANIES.

[The numbers marked thus (*) were purchased by the British Museum.]

1 Various portions of Necklaces, composed of beads, in terra-cotta, porcelain, &c. .....5*s.*
2 Forty figures of various Deities in porcelain, some very minute .....9*s.*
3 Eighteen others, larger .....12*s.*
4 Fourteen others, larger .....15*s.*
5 Twelve various Objects in porcelain.....6*s.*
6 Thirty-six others in composition .....15*s.*
7 Fourteen Earrings, composed of alabaster .....4*s.*
8 Eight porcelain and other Rings .....11*s.*
9 Fourteen various Objects in cornelian.....6*s.*

VARIOUS OBJECTS IN WOOD,

Principally found in the Tombs at Thebes.

10 The Hawk with human head .....8*s.*
11 Another, and two Idols with hieroglyphics in black.....7*s.*
12 An Idol, in the shape of a mummy, coloured, with hieroglyphics, engraved, 13 inches high .....15*s.*
13*Another, uncoloured, 14 inches high .....£1.
14 Figure of Thoth, in hard wood, 6 inches high, *Memphis*, 13*s.*

15* A Piece of Wood in the form of the lotus flower, painted and used for making offerings, 13 inches high; and the Lotus Flower in wood, used for a similar purpose, *Memphis*, £1. 3*s*.

16 An Idol, with its pedestal, 1 ft. 9 in. high.....10*s*.

17 A Tablet, painted, representing offerings to Horus, 12 in. high .....£1. 2*s*.

18 A Tablet, painted, representing a Sphynx on the fore part, and a "*cartouche*" containing the name of Amenoth, 12 in. square .....£2. 4*s*.

13 Statue of a naked Female standing, very delicately carved in hard wood, on a stand, 11 in. high.....£6.

20 A wooden Pillow .....9*s*.

21 A wooden Palette, with Brush, 15 in. long .....9*s*.

22 Model of a Hatchet, painted, representing on the one side a bull, and on the other a boat. .....11*s*.

23 Statue of Osiris, containing at the back a roll of papyrus, very curious and interesting. .....£2. 2*s*.

24* The set of four Canopi, with the heads representing the four genii of the infernal regions; each Canopus having a line of hieroglyphics painted on it .....£6.

A set so complete as the above, in wood, has scarcely ever before been found.

25 A Case of wood, well preserved and very fine, painted over with figures and hieroglyphics, and containing in the inside specimens of the flower of the papyrus, dried, exceedingly interesting, 20 in. by 13 in.....£9. 9*s*.

SCARABEI,

FOUND IN THE TOMBS AT THEBES.

26 Ten various Scarabei, of hard stone and porcelain, without inscriptions .....14*s*.

27 Fifteen others in porcelain, with inscriptions.....£1. 1*s*.

28 Eighteen others .....£1. 11*s*.

29*Twelve others, with "*cartouches*," beautifully engraved, £4. 8*s*.

30*Six Amulets, engraved on both sides, finely executed...13*s*.

31*Six others, in the shape of animals, and engraved, very minute .....18*s*.

32 A Scarabeus of hard stone, having nine double lines of hieroglyphics, fine, 2 in. long and 1½ in. wide ..£1. 13*s*.

33 Another, of hard stone, inlaid with gold, and having ten lines of hieroglyphics, 2 in. long and 1½ in. wide..£1. 17*s*.

36 Another, of hard stone, having nine lines of hieroglyphics, 1¾ in. long and 1¼ in. wide. .....15*s*.

FIGURES OF DEITIES, AND OTHER ORNAMENTS,

In Hard Stone, Porcelain, Lapis Lazuli, Cornelian, &c.

35*A Tablet, of hard stone, having on each side engraved in relief, the head of Isis, 2 in. square..... *Thebes*, 15*s*.

36*A Tablet of blue porcelain, having on the one side a figure kneeling before Osiris, and on the other Anubis sitting on an altar, 3 in. square ..... *Thebes*, £1. 8*s*.

37 Figure of Thoth; head surmounted by a plume of feathers, hard composition and highly preserved, a very beautiful and unique specimen, found at Abydos, 1½ inches high .....£1.

38 Figure of Horus, and the Eye, in porcelain .....4*s*.

39 The Three Divinities, on a tablet of porcelain, highly preserved, 1½ in. high; and the head of Isis, surmounted by the cap of Osiris, on a column, very curious, 1½ in. high ..... *Thebes*, 15*s*.

40 Figure of Horus, with the head of the Hawk, surmounted by the globe, 3 in. high ..... *Thebes*, 12*s*.

41 A Tablet of blue porcelain, representing in black, a scarabeus, surmounted by the globe; on either side a wing and eye, 1½ in. high by 2½ in. wide ..... *Abydos*, 16*s*.

42 Figure of a Cat, in calcareous stone, fine, 2¼ in. high ... *Abydos*, £2. 4*s.*

43*Upright Figure of the Hippopotamus, in blue porcelain, well preserved, 3 in. high ..... *Abydos*, 15*s.*

44 Figure, in porcelain, of Bubastes, standing, and holding in his left hand a flower of the lotus, 3½ in. high, ... *Abydos*, 9*s.*

45 Figure, in calcareous stone, of Isis sitting, with the head of the lion, slightly broken, 2½ in. high ..... *Thebes*, 8*s.*

46 Figure, in blue porcelain, of Bubastes sitting, well preserved, 1½ in. high..... *Abydos*, 10*s.*

47 Six figures, in porcelain, of various Divinities, minute, well executed and highly preserved ..... 12*s.*

48 Six others of the same kind, but smaller..... 16*s.*

49 A Nilometer, of blue porcelain, 2⅝ in. high, and two other pieces..... *Memphis*, 8*s.*

50 The Eye, in porcelain; four Scarabei, two in hard stone, &c..... *Memphis*, 8*s.*

51 Figure, in porcelain, of Pthah, and another of a Priapus, 1½ in. high ..... *Abydos*, 5*s.*

52 Nine Finger Rings, in porcelain, well preserved, *Thebes*, 18*s.*

53 Four Figures, in lapis lazuli, of various Deities, the Nilometer, a Scarabeus, and the Eye ..... *Memphis*, 11*s.*

54 Ten various Pieces, in hard stone..... *Memphis*, 13*s.*

55*An upright Figure, in ivory, of a Monkey, holding a vase with cover, 3 in. high ..... *Thebes*, £1. 11*s.*

This singular relic appears to have been used as a toilet ornament, for containing colour for the eyes.

56 A Cat on a pedestal, in cornelian, very curious, 1½ in. high, *Thebes*, £1. 2*s.*

57 A Ring of red composition, and a Scarabeus of cornelian, with hieroglyphics ..... 16*s.*

58*A Necklace, composed of thirty-one differently shaped stone beads, of various colours ..... *Memphis*, £3. 5*s.*

59 Figure of Pthah, of red composition, and six beads of the same composition as the above necklace, *Memphis*, 13*s.*

ORNAMENTS, &c. SET IN GOLD, &c.

60*A Necklace, composed of thirty-nine large and bright blue beads of porcelain, connected by gold fastenings and clasp, unique and perfect..... *Thebes*, £14. 10*s*.

This Necklace is similar to the one in the collection of the King of France, but which is not perfect.

61 A solid gold Ring, engraved and representing Cow Athis in a lotus bark..... *Memphis*, £6. 15*s*.

62*Pair of plain gold Bracelets..... *Thebes*, 13*s*.

63*A Scarabeus of blue porcelain, set in gold as a ring, *Thebes*, £1. 1*s*.

64 An Ornament, consisting of a half moon reversed, in onyx, with a globe above, encircled with the horns of Isis, beautifully set in gold ..... *Memphis*, £1. 8*s*.

65 Pair of gold Ear-rings ..... *Thebes*, 14*s*.

66 A small Dog, in gold, and two pieces of gold Ornaments, *Memphis*, 18*s*.

67 A Scarabeus, with inscription, set in gold ..... 9*s*.

68*Two silver Amulets, curiously worked..... *Thebes*, £4.

ENGRAVED STONES, &c.

Found in Lower Egypt.

69 The Head of Mercury, finely engraved, onyx, set in gold as a ring ..... £1. 6*s*.

70 An Hematite, finely engraved, warrior and female, Victory over his head ..... £1. 4*s*.

71 A fine Cornelian, engraved, two warriors ..... 11*s*.

72 Female Head, fine onyx, and another..... 19*s*.

73 Two engraved Stones, onyx..... 12*s*.

74*A Cylinder, of agate, engraved, representing a Persian King in a triumphal car shooting arrows at a lion, £22.

In the British Museum there is an extraordinary collection of cylinders; the addition of this, therefore, was of great importance, as it may certainly be considered, with the exception of one in that collection, the most interesting that has been found.

The Trustees of the British Museum, ever anxious to promote antiquarian research, have liberally allowed Mr. Doubleday to take casts of all these cylinders, which he has so admirably executed, that it is hoped, by thus enabling antiquarians to possess them; some light will ere long be thrown upon these highly interesting objects of antiquity.

MISCELLANIES.

75 A small Basket, containing the right hand of a female mummy, having on the second finger a scarabeus set in silver ..... 19*s.*

76 Linen Covering of a Greco-Egyptian mummy, painted, 11*s.*

77* Two Egyptian Whips, with thongs composed of cord, £2. 4*s.*

78 One other ..... 13*s.*

79 Statue of Osiris, 21 in. high ..... £1. 10*s.*

This statue, which was found in a valley three leagues from Thebes, is one of much interest; it is enveloped with cloth, and is filled with barley, which clearly proves that the Deity Osiris was worshipped by the Ancient Egyptians as the God and Inventor of Agriculture.

VASES IN ALABASTER, &c.

80* A Lachrymatory, and another, differently shaped, *Abydos*, £2. 4*s.*

81 A very elegantly shaped Vase, fine, 6 in. high, *Abydos*, £2. 18*s.*

82 Another Vase, differently shaped, fine, 5½ in. high, *Abydos*, £1. 10*s.*

83* An embalming Jar, 6 in. high ..... *Abydos*, £1. 2*s.*

84* An Altar, or Offertory, with its appendages ..... £48. 6*s.*

This highly interesting, complete, and probably unique object, consists of eleven pieces, viz.—a circular table—four elegantly shaped vases, one having a stand—two lachrymatories, and four bowls. On each piece is engraved a line of hieroglyphics.

85 An elegantly shaped Vase, of dark blue composition, 6 in. high ..... *Memphis*, £2. 11*s.*

86* A Vase of porcelain, with hieroglyphics and other ornaments, 5 in. high ..... *Thebes*, £1. 6*s.*

87* Six various Vases, or Pots, of porcelain .. *Thebes*, £2. 15*s.*

VASES, &c. IN TERRA-COTTA,

FOUND IN THE TOMBS AT THEBES.

88*A Vase in the form of a porcupine, and another .. £1. 11*s.*
89*A Vase, in black composition, to the handle is attached the original cord ..... £1. 7*s.*
90*Another in red terra-cotta, of the form of fruit, very curious and perfect ..... £1. 4*s.*
91 A Bottle and three Roman Lamps ..... £1. 6*s.*
92 Various small Figures of Deities, &c. ..... £1. 4*s.*
93 A very curiously shaped Bottle and two other Figures £1. 9*s.*
94*A Vase with three handles, 12 in. high ..... £1. 6*s.*

STATUES AND OTHER OBJECTS IN BRONZE,

FOUND AT THEBES.

95 Three Figures, not in a good state of preservation.... 12*s.*
96 Three others, of the same quality ..... £1. 1*s.*
97-98 Three others and Horus junior, 4 in. high ..... 11*s.*
99*Thoth, 3½ in. high ..... £1. 7*s.*
100*Jupiter, standing, 10 in. high ..... £2. 10*s.*
101*Horus senior, with the head of the Hawk, on a pedestal, 7 in. high ..... £1. 4*s.*
102*A Statue in a sitting position, the head surmounted by a emblem, on a pedestal and a stand in wood, very curious and well preserved ..... £4. 12*s.*
103 Horus senior, standing, with the head of the Hawk, surmounted by the two serpents, the disk, and plumes; fine work and highly preserved, with the eyes composed of silver, 9 in. high..... £3. 3*s.*
104*Figure of a Female Deity, sitting, the head surmounted by the ornaments of Osiris, well preserved and very rare, 7 in. high..... £1. 5*s.*
105*Horus senior, standing, with the head of the Hawk, surmounted with the ornaments of Osiris, on two pedestals, with hieroglyphics, 10 in. high ..... £2. 6*s.*

106*Jupiter, standing, and holding a symbol in his hand, 5 in. high ..... 14s.

107*Another, similar, highly preserved, 6 in. high ..... £3. 5s.

108*Statue of a Priest, 11 in. high ..... £6. 12s.

109 Statue of Osiris, well preserved, 12 in. high ..... £1. 18s.

110 An Ornament for the stern of a Boat, with the head of Isis, surmounted by the disk, partly gilt, 12 in. high, £2. 6s.

111 The Head of a Cat, fine work and well preserved..... £11.

112*A Lamp, with the head of Anubis, and a Serpent, inlaid with mosaic work ..... £4. 6s.

113*A Mirror, with a handle of blue composition, in the form of the lotus flower ..... £9. 9s.

114*Twenty-five various mathematical & other Instruments, £16.

These exceedingly interesting relics were found altogether in a tomb at Abydos. Eight of the larger pieces contain a line of hieroglyphics, similar to those on the alabaster Offertory, No. 84.

115 An Instrument used for perfuming the temples with incense, with the head of a goose at the end of the shaft, 22 in. long..... £3. 10s.

116 Statue of Osiris, 22 in. high ..... £1. 4s.

117*Statue of Osiris, 32 in. high and 12 in. broad....£6. 10s.

This is considered to be the largest statue in bronze that as yet been discovered in Egypt; it was found at Thebes, but is, from the ravages of time, somewhat mutilated.

PAPYRI,

PRINCIPALLY FOUND IN THE TOMBS AT THEBES.

118*A roll of Papyrus, with hieroglyphical characters, damaged, £2. 13s.

119 Another roll, with hieroglyphical characters and small figures, 7 in. long, 2 in. thick, and 3 in. broad... £10.

120*Another roll, in the Hieratic character, well preserved, 14½ in. long and 3 in. wide ..... £5. 15s. 6d.

121 Another roll, in the Demotic character, 9 in. long, £2. 2s.

122 A Papyrus, containing fifteen lines in the Demotic character, perfect, 12 in. long, 3 in. wide .. *Memphis*, £1. 8s.



STATUE.
No 183

123 A roll of Papyrus, in the Demotic character, perfect and well preserved, 12 in. long and 2½ in. broad....£8. 10*s.*

124*Another, in the Demotic character, perfect and well preserved, 15 in. long ..... £5.

125 Another, with hieroglyphical characters and figures, highly preserved, 12 in. long and 2 in. thick, in a tin case, £15. 10*s.*

126 Another, with hieroglyphical characters and figures, coloured, highly preserved, 16 in. long and 3 in. thick, £21.

127*Another, with hieroglyphical characters ..... £7. 10*s.*

128 Another, in the Demotic character, with figures, in two parts.....£1. 7*s.*

129 Two Papyri, in the Demotic character, damaged .. £1. 7*s.*

130 Various pieces of Papyrus, with hieroglyphical characters, 14*s.*

STATUES IN CALCAREOUS STONE, BASALT, &c.

131 Statue in the form of a mummy, in calcareous stone, painted, and with six engraved lines of hieroglyphics, 12 in. high..... *Thebes*, £1. 9*s.*

131*Statue in calcareous stone, representing a female seated on a pedestal, holding in her left hand the flower of the lotus; standing by the side of her right leg is a small figure of Harpocrates; at the sides and at the back of the pedestal are figures sharply cut, 9 in. high, *Thebes*, £2. 17*s.*

132*Statue of a King, embracing the figure of Osiris, in calcareous stone, painted, and having a line of hieroglyphics at the back, 12 in. high ..... *Thebes*, £1. 10*s.*

133 Statue of a Female, in a kneeling position, in calcareous stone; in the front are five lines of hieroglyphics, delicately cut, 16 in. high ..... £29. 8*s.*

The above is the only statue that has as yet been found in the city of Aletheus.

134 Statue of black granite, representing two figures, seated, male and female; the base and back covered with hieroglyphics, 11½ in. high..... *Thebes*, £8. 8*s*.

134* Statue in calcareous stone, representing a priest in a kneeling position, and holding a tablet, on which are six lines of hieroglyphics, surmounted by the representation of a boat, in which are the Deities Osiris, Horus, &c. at the back of the statue are also hieroglyphics ..... £17.

SEPULCHRAL TABLETS IN STONE,

TAKEN FROM THE SIDES OF THE TOMBS AT ABYDOS.

135 Two painted Tablets, 7 in. high..... £1. 3*s*.

136 Two others, 7 in. high..... £1. 2*s*.

137 Three others ..... £1.

138 A painted Tablet, with offerings to Osiris, 9 in. high.

139 A Tablet, with offerings to Osiris and numerous figures, 7 in. high, and another, painted..... £1. 11*s*.

140 Another, engraved, with offerings to Anubis, who is seated within a canopy, with a "cartouche," 8 in. high ... £3.

141 Another, a priest offering to a deity, engraved and finely painted, 8½ in. high ..... £1. 12*s*.

142 Two Tablets, with figures and hieroglyphics, 8 and 9 in. high ..... 16*s*.

143 A Tablet, with offerings to Mendes, the figures in bas-relief, 10 in. high ..... 15*s*.

144 A Tablet, in the form of a portico, with figures and hieroglyphics, 11 in. high ..... 16*s*.

145 Another, with figures and numerous hieroglyphics, 10½ in. high ..... £1. 1*s*.

146 Two Tablets, with hieroglyphics and figures..... £1. 3*s*.

147* A Tablet, representing Osiris seated on his throne before a table, with offerings; at his back is the lotus flower, placed in a vase; underneath, a priest and hieroglyphics, very fine, 11 in. high..... £1. 12*s*.

148*A Tablet, with numerous hieroglyphics (dipthong) deeply cut and two figures painted, 10 in. high..... £1. 15*s.*

This Tablet is very curious, as having had at the top a small statue, the lower part of which remains.

149*The Mummy of a small Child, 2 feet 10 in. high, in its case, in which is represented the portrait, very curiously painted, with rings on the ankles, wrists and arms, £36.

The body of this child, after having been covered with linen in the usual way, was enveloped with a coarse piece of linen or canvas, on which is represented, more accurately than on the interior of the wooden case, the full-length portrait of the child, holding in its hand a flower. The style in which this figure is executed is very different and far superior in point of art to those usually seen on the exterior and interior of the cases in which the Mummies are contained. It is also of a later period, probably late Græco-Egyptian or Roman, and will ever be considered one of the greatest curiosities that has been brought from Egypt, inasmuch that it is perhaps the earliest specimen extant of *actual* painting on canvass.

150*The Mummy of a Female of high quality, 5 feet 4 in. high, with its case, highly painted and ornamented.... £105.

The mask of this Mummy, which is highly ornamented, presents us with a beautiful specimen of that art and elegance oftentimes so admirably displayed by the Ancient Egyptians in their delineation of the human countenance.

The arms are folded across the body, and on the fingers of the left hand are nine cornelian and other rings, those of the right hand having thereon three. The whole of the upper part of the body and head was ornamented with wreaths of the sun flower, which were, according to the custom, only placed on the mummied bodies of thosepersons that were unmarried. These ornaments fell to pieces soon after the opening of the case.

In front of the body are attached two tablets,—the first in silver and gold work, representing a jackal on a pedestal; the other, of similar work, having in the centre a Scarabeus of stone, 2½ inches long, with seven lines of hieroglyphics, on either side a priest with uplifted hands, and on the top the emblem of the soul with extended wings. In the inside of the case is the platted hair of the deceased, enveloped in cloth, and also a small idol, in the form of a mummy, with silver work.

This is one of the most curious and interesting Mummies extant, and doubtless contains all the numerous rings as represented on the fingers, and other beautiful ornaments.

SECOND DAY'S SALE.

IDOLS IN PORCELAIN, &c.

FOUND AT MEMPHIS.

151 Four idols in calcareous stone, &c. painted ..... 10*s.*
152 Ten others in blue porcelain, with hieroglyphics, very small, 7*s.*
153 Eight others ..... 4*s.*
154 Seven others ..... 7*s.*
155 Seven others ..... 7*s.*
156 Seven others ..... 7*s.*
157 Six others ..... 6*s.*
158 Seven others ..... 7*s.*
159 Seven others ..... 7*s.*
160 Three others, finely engraved ..... 5*s.*
161 Three others, finely engraved ..... 8*s.*
162 Two others, finely engraved ..... 14*s.*

MISCELLANIES,

FOUND AT THEBES.

163 Various portions of Necklaces, composed of beads in porcelain, terra-cotta, &c. ..... 14*s.*
164 Forty minute figures of various Deities, Ornaments, &c. 11*s.*
165 Thirty others ..... 10*s.*
166 Twenty-five others ..... 7*s.*
168 Nine Rings for the fingers, in porcelain ..... 10*s.* 6*d.*
169 Beads of various composition and of different colours, 8*s.*

170 Various Eyes of Mummies, inlaid in alabaster..... 5*s.*
171 Various Objects in cornelian ..... 14*s.*

SCARABEI,

FOUND IN THE TOMBS AT THEBES.

172 Twelve Scarabei with various inscriptions ..... £1. 2*s.*
173 Twelve others, with inscriptions..... £1. 6*s.*
174 Eleven others, with inscriptions..... £1. 2*s.*
175*Three Scarabei, in hard stone; a frog in the form of a seal, and two other objects..... 17*s.*
176*Twelve Scarabei, with various inscriptions, beautifully engraved, three with "*cartouches*".....£3. 3*s.*
177 Six Amulets, engraved on both sides, two with "*cartouches*" £1. 8*s.*
178*Six others, in the form of animals, curious ..... £1. 15*s.*
179 A Scarabeus of hard stone, with seven lines of hieroglyphics, well engraved, 2½ in. long by 1¾ in..... £6. 12*s.*
180 Another of hard stone, with eight lines of hieroglyphics, fine, 2 in. long by 1½ in..... £2.
181*Another of calcareous stone, containing ten lines of hieroglyphics, with three "cartouches" 3½ in. long by 2⅕ in. £5. 5*s.*

FIGURES OF DEITIES, & OTHER ORNAMENTS,

IN

HARD STONE, PORCELAIN, CORNELIAN, &c.

182*Figure of Thoth, in porcelain, the head surmounted by the plumes, 2½ in. high..... *Thebes*, 8*s.*
183*Figure of a Monkey, and a Cat with her young one, both in porcelain..... *Thebes*, 12*s.*
184 Figures of the Hyena and Ram, and a Serpent with human head, very curious, all in porcelain ..... *Thebes*, £1.
185*Figure of Bubastes; two Lion's Heads together, surmounted by the globe, curious; and three Frogs on one stand, curious, all in porcelain ..... *Thebes*, 16*s.*

186*Figure of a Deity, seated, having on the head a serpent; the back part in the form of an obelisk, with hieroglyphics, in porcelain, 2 in. high ..... *Memphis*, £1. 3*s*.

187 Figures of Isis with Horus, and other Deities, five, all in porcelain, well preserved ..... *Memphis*, £1. 1*s*.

188 Six Figures of various Deities, in porcelain, smaller and well preserved ..... *Memphis*, £1. 1*s*.

189 The Three Divinities, in a tablet of porcelain, 1 in. high, ... *Memphis*, 9*s*.

190 The Nilometer, 3 in. high; and the Eye, inlaid, both in porcelain ..... *Memphis*, 14*s*.

191*Figure of a Scorpion, in hard stone, in the form of a bottle, 2 in. high ..... *Thebes*, 16*s*.

192 Figure of a Deity, with the head of Ibis, in porcelain, fine, 2½ in. high ..... *Thebes*, 12*s*.

193 A Necklace, composed of flat circular beads of porcelain, ... *Thebes*, £2. 15*s*.

194 A Typhonian Figure; two Nilometers, and a Column, all in porcelain ..... *Thebes*, 9*s*.

195*Eight Rings for the fingers, of differently coloured porcelain, curiously engraved ..... *Thebes*, £1. 7*s*.

196*Six others, more highly finished..... *Thebes*, £1. 16*s*.

197 A beautiful Amulet, blue terra-cotta composition, of delicate workmanship. In the centre is the head of Isis Athor, as on the capitals of columns, and over it are two lions; on the one side is the goddess Neith, with a lotus-staff, standing; and on the other the lion-headed goddess with a globe on the head; on the reverse are six eyes, 1 in. long by 1½ in. ..... *Thebes*, £7. 7*s*.

The delicacy of this ornament, considering the usual style of work displayed in objects of a similar character, is really beautiful, and tends much to the illustration of Egyptian art and ingenuity.

198*Figure of Thoth, of black stone, in the centre of which is Horus standing on crocodiles' heads, canopied by the head of Typhon; in the right hand the goat and scorpion,

and in the left a lion and two serpents; on the one side the lotus-staff surmounted by two feathers, and on the other the same with the hawk; the back part, sides and bottom are covered with lines of hieroglyphics, very interesting and curious, 4½ in. high... *Thebes*, £25. 10*s.*

199 Thirteen various Objects in hard stone, of different colours, *Memphis*, 8*s.*

200 Four Scarabei, engraved, and the Nilometer, all in cornelian ..... *Thebes*, 15*s.*

201 A round Amulet of cornelian, having on it engraved three grotesque figures ..... *Thebes*, £2. 10*s.*

202 A Ring of cornelian, engraved, fine..... *Thebes*, £1. 8*s.*

203 Statue of a female, in ivory, with gold earrings, 3½ in. high, *Memphis*, £1. 18*s.*

204 A pair of Amulets, of transparent composition, very curious ..... 4*s.*

205 A Scarabeus of Oriental amethyst, 1½ in. long, *Memphis*, £7. 7*s.*

The above is of fine work, and may be considered unique, in being the largest one of Amethyst that has as yet been found in Egypt.

206 A Necklace, consisting of sixty-eight amethyst beads, different sizes; two Sphinxes of cornelian, beautifully cut, and a Scarabeus of lapis lazuli, *Memphis*, £6. 8*s.* 6*d.*

207 The Eye, in cornelian, 1 in. long ..... *Memphis*, £1. 12*s.*

ORNAMENTS, &c. IN GOLD, &c.

208*A Necklace, composed of numerous gold beads of different forms, intermixed with others of cornelian, lapis lazuli, &c. very curious and delicate..... *Thebes*, £9. 12*s.*

209*A Scarabeus of jasper, in the form of a "*cartouche*," set in gold, and mounted on a gold base, round which are hieroglyphics, and on the bottom are five lines of hieroglyphics, 1¼ in. long..... *Thebes*, £16. 10*s.*

This unique and very curious relic was taken from the breast of a male mummy found at Thebes.

210 Solid gold Ring, thereon engraved the figure of Isis seated, very fine..... £7. 10*s.*

This ring was taken from the hand of a female mummy found at Thebes.

211*A Scarabeus, set in Gold as a ring..... *Thebes*, £1. 1*s.*

212 Two Emeralds, set in Gold; taken from a mummy, *Memphis*, £1. 9*s.*

213 An Ornament, consisting of an Onyx in the form of the half moon, with two green and one red stones, set in gold, *Memphis*, £5.

214*Figure of a Deity; a Heart, and Emblem of the Soul, all in gold and taken from mummies.... *Memphis*, £1. 6*s.*

215*A small Bell of gold, found on the neck of the mummy of a boy..... *Thebes*, £6. 6*s.*

216 Gold Ornament in the shape of the lotus flower, inlaid with lapis lazuli; and a little Fish of green stone, set in silver..... *Memphis*, £2. 18*s.*

217 A small gold Lion, and the Eye..... *Thebes*, £1. 18*s.*

218 Pair of gold Earrings, taken from a female mummy, *Memphis*, £3. 5*s.*

219*Eight Beads of gold composition, called "*Looli*" by the Arabs ..... *Abydos*, 19*s.*

220*A silver Masque of Isis..... *Thebes*, £3. 3*s.*

This very curious ornament, which has the original cord, was taken from around the neck of the mummy of a child.

221*Pair of silver Bracelets ..... *Thebes*, £2.

These were taken from the mummy of a female child.

222 Bronze Ring, with inscription; three others, Greco-Egyptian, one in iron, curious..... *Thebes*, £1. 4*s.*

ENGRAVED STONES, &c.

223 An engraved Cornelian, set in gold as a Ring, *Memphis*, £6. 16*s.* 6*d.*

224 A Persian Stone, a priest before the altar of the sun and moon..... *Syria*, £1. 2*s.*

225 An Agate Stone, containing the head of a Persian king, beautiful work..... *Lower Egypt*, £4. 6*s*.

226 An Abraxos, cornelian, carved figure composed of the body and legs of an ostrich; front part of the Head of Socrates, and the Head of a Ram on the hind part, *Lower Egypt*, £2. 4*s*.

227 An engraved Onyx, with a full-length figure of a female, *Lower Egypt*, £1. 1*s*.

228 Three Stones, in cornelian, engraved, *Lower Egypt*, £1. 2*s*.

229*Two pieces of Cufic Money ..... 9*s*.

VARIOUS OBJECTS IN WOOD.

230 A pillow, with hieroglyphics ..... *Thebes*, 16*s*.

231*A Spoon in the shape of a fish, the handle composed of the stretched figure of a wolf, perfect and curious; and a smaller Spoon..... *Memphis*, £4. 5*s*.

232 A Palette with seven Brushes..... *Thebes*, £1.

233*A Piece of Wood in the shape of a goose, used for offerings, and a Piece in the shape of a goat on a pedestal..... *Memphis and Thebes*, £2. 9*s*.

234*A Typhon, very curious and perfect.... *Memphis*, £1. 15*s*.

235*A Palette in the form of two "*cartouches*," the handles consisting of two monkeys, with the head of Typhon, *Memphis*, £3. 3*s*.

This curious piece was used for offerings, and contains the material used for that purpose.

236 Two Hawks, painted ..... *Thebes*, 8*s*.

237*A Piece of Wood in the form of two upright bottles, with cover, used for containing colour for the eyes, with the metal instrument, perfect and curious, *Thebes*, £1. 15*s*.

238*A Tablet, beautifully painted and highly preserved, divided into two compartments, the upper one containing a boat, in which are numerous figures, and over it the globe,

with various ornaments; the lower part representing offerings to Osiris, and underneath are six lines of hieroglyphics, 14 in. high ..... *Thebes*, £7. 15*s*.

239*Statue of a female figure in hard wood, representing Neith, on a stand, fine, 12 in. high ..... *Thebes*, £5.

240 Two painted Vases, one with hieroglyphics... *Thebes*, 17*s*.

241 Statue in the form of a mummy, painted, and with hieroglyphics in black, 12 in. high ..... *Thebes*, 16*s*.

242 Another, somewhat similar, 12 in. high..... *Thebes*, 16*s*.

243 Statue of Osiris, with a roll of papyrus at the back, *Thebes*, £3. 3*s*.

244*A Cassolette, the centre part composed of wood, and covered with ivory, engraved, perfect and very curious, 7 in. long by 5 in. ..... *Thebes*, £13. 5*s*.

245*Three artists' instruments, and a board, on which is very delicately painted in black outline, the figure of a king, seated; over which are two "*cartouches*," and on the side are drawings of a painter's diagonal scales, &c. £42.

This most interesting relic, illustrative of the early arts of the ancient Egyptians, was discovered in a small temple of Isis at Thebes, and with it were found the three different artists' instruments, which are composed of a mixed metal, and were most probably used for sculpturing.

VASES, &c. IN ALABASTER, &c.

246*A Spoon in the form of a shell, and a small upright Vase, 3½ in. high..... *Abydos*, £1. 11*s*. 6*d*.

247 A Lachrymatory, conical shape, 4¼ in. high, *Abydos*, 18*s*.

248*Another, 5½ in. high..... *Abydos*, £1.

249 An egg-shaped Vase, 4½ in. high..... *Abydos*, £1. 6*s*.

250*An elegant Vase, of blue and variegated composition, exceedingly rare, 6½ in. high..... *Memphis*, £6. 2*s*. 6*d*.

251*A round Vase of basalt ..... *Thebes*, £2. 15*s*.

252*A very elegantly-shaped alabaster Vase, with top, very fine and perfect, 11 in. high ..... *Thebes*, £15. 10*s*.

253*A very beautiful round Vase, of grained alabaster, very fine and perfect ..... *Thebes*, £19. 5*s*.

The two previous vases were found in the same tomb.

254*Four embalming Vases, with hieroglyphics in the front; the covers are of alabaster, representing human heads, *Thebes*, £17.

STATUES IN BRONZE,

FOUND AT THEBES.

255 Figures of Jupiter and Osiris ..... £1. 11*s*.

256 Two Figures of Jupiter, one sitting, and the other broken, £1. 3*s*.

257 Figure of Isis suckling Horus, head surmounted by the disk, fine, 4½ in. high ..... £1. 12*s*.

258 Horus, seated, 5½ in. high ..... 16*s*.

259 Horus, head surmounted by the disk and plumes, fine, 6½ in. high ..... £2. 2*s*.

260 The goddess Neith, head surmounted with the cap of Osiris, bronze pedestal, 7¼ in. high ..... £1. 11*s*.

261 Statue of Jupiter, in an erect position, head surmounted with the disk and plumes, fine work, bronze pedestal, 8¾ in. high ..... £2. 12*s*.

262 Another, with the head of the Epervier, surmounted by the globe, bronze pedestal, 8½ in. high ..... 17*s*.

263 Another, without the ornament on the head, very fine work, 5 in. high ..... £1. 16*s*.

264*Statue of a man walking, the head ornamented with the flower of the lotus, supported by two serpents, very fine, 8 in. high ..... £9.

265*Statue of a Priapus, very rare and fine, 7 in. high, £4. 4*s*.

266*The Figure-Head of a Boat, representing the face of Isis, with ornaments and back part, complete, finely engraved, £7. 15*s*.

267 A Mirror, of mixed metal, probably gold, platina, &c. with chased handle in bronze, fine and perfect. . . .£10.

268* A Cat, on bronze pedestal, 2¾ in. high; a Fish, and a Frog, £5.

268 A small pair Pincers, each end terminating with a Fish, represented as eating the flower of the lotus plant, *Thebes*, £5. 10*s.*

This is a very interesting object; it is beautifully formed, and well adapted for the purpose for which it was probably made. The Arabs, at the present day, usually, when travelling, carry with them a similar instrument to extract the thorns which may pierce their feet. This appears to have been made for the same purpose. It was probably hung to the girdle by the piece of wood of its interior form, by which it was well secured from loss, and its pliability protected from injury.

269* An Instrument used by the priests for perfuming the temples, the handle terminating with the head of a goose, 22 in. long..... £5. 5*s.*

270* Statue of Osiris, 3 ft. long..... £13.

This is one of the largest bronzes that has been as yet discovered in Egypt; the face has been covered with gold, part of which remains, and the eyes are cased in gold, but the interior of one is wanting.

PAPYRI,

FOUND IN THE TOMBS AT THEBES AND MEMPHIS.

271 Roll of Papyrus, in the Hieratic character, with figures, 13 in. broad, and probably 10 ft. long..... *Thebes*, £6.

272 Another, much injured..... *Thebes*, £4. 4*s.*

273 Another, in the Demotic character, not in a sound state, *Memphis*, 15*s.*

274 Another, in the same character, perfect, 9 in. broad, and probably 3 ft. long..... *Thebes*, £4. 4*s.*

275 An Epistolary Papyrus, in the Demotic character, consisting of twenty-seven lines, perfect, 12 in. high and 3½ broad..... *Memphis*, £2. 2*s.*

276 Roll of Papyrus, in the Hieroglyphical character, with figures, perfect, and highly preserved, 5 in. broad, and probably about 6 ft. long..... *Thebes*, £8. 12*s.*

277 Another, in an equally fine state of preservation, 9½ in. broad and about 6 ft. long ..... *Thebes*, £15. 10*s*.

278 A perfect and highly-preserved roll of Papyrus, in the Demotic character, 12½ in. broad and about 5 ft. long, *Thebes*, £21.

279*An Epistolary Greek Papyrus, consisting of two pages, the one Theon to Dionysius, and the other Mennides to Theon, and highly preserved, 12 in. broad by 14 in. long, *Memphis*, £62. 5*s*.

280*Papyrus, in the Greek character, being a contract for bread, perfect and well preserved, 12 in. high and 6 in. broad ..... *Memphis*, £39. 5*s*.

281*An Epistolary Greek Papyrus, perfect and well preserved, 9 in. high and 6 in. broad ..... *Memphis*, £31. 5*s*.

282 Roll of Papyrus, in the Hieratic character, with figures at the top in colours, 18 in. broad, and probably 15 ft. long, *Thebes*, £9. 10*s*.

283 A magnificent Papyrus, in the hieroglyphical character, most beautifully and delicately adorned with figures of divinities and funeral representations, 14 in. broad, £168.

This is doubtless the most extraordinary papyrus of the kind that has as yet been discovered. It was divided into 12 layers, each 5 feet in length, making the total measure, together with that small porton unrolled, upwards of sixty feet in length. Two of the divisions are entirely covered with representations of offerings to the deities, with the figures upwards of 12 inches in height, highly painted and in the highest state of preservation.

The papyrus is in its original state, as taken from a mummy found at Thebes, it having been, as is clearly seen by the asphaltum on the upper layer, extended over the covering of the body.

It may be not out of place here to mention, that, on the morning of the day on which this papyrus was sold; Messrs. Sotheby ventured the removal of three of its layers, when it was discovered that *five* of the divisions contain ed paintings, in lieu of *two* as had been before supposed. It may be observed, that owing to the very brittle nature of the papyrus, its previous examination was a matter of much risk.

Owing to this circumstance, and to the display of such an extraordi-

nary and so extensive a series of paintings,—highly preserved in the brilliancy of their colouring,—much competition for its possession was produced. It was purchased by Professor Reuvens, for the Museum of Antiquities of the Leyden University.

The fate of this learned and much respected Professor is greatly to be lamented. On the possession of this papyrus he proceeded to its arrangement, and after much indefatigable industry and the greatest care, he completely succeeded in the task he had undertaken; he was, however, distined not to receive the thanks and approbation of his countrymen for his labour, as, on his passage home from this country, he was seized with a fit of apoplexy, and died.

STATUES IN CALCAREOUS STONE AND BASALT.

284 Figure, in calcareous stone, of a mummy, with face painted and hieroglyphics sharply cut, 8¼ in. high, *Thebes*, £1. 2*s*.

285 Another, very similar, 10¼ in. high ..... *Thebes*, £1. 16*s*.

286 Statue, in basalt, of a young man in a kneeling position, holding a tablet, on which are eight lines of hieroglyphics, very fine and highly preserved, 12 in. high, *Thebes*, £29.

SEPULCHRAL TABLETS IN STONE,

Taken from the sides of the Tombs at Abydos.

287 A Tablet with nine figures divided by hieroglyphics, 11 in. high..... 14*s*.

288 A curious Tablet, of a hard composition, representing the figure of Anubis holding a mummy, underneath are two lines in the Greek character, 12 in. high .. £3. 13*s*. 6*d*.

289 A Tablet with two seated figures, each holding a child; and another with offerings at the bottom, all in bas-relief, 12 in. high..... £1. 13*s*.

290 A Tablet with offerings to Mendes, 10 in. high, and another, very small..... 17*s*.

291 A painted Tablet, offerings to Osiris, behind whom is Neith, with four lines of hieroglyphics, well preserved, 12 in. high ..... £1. 17*s.*

292* Two Tablets with hieroglyphics and figures, and two "*cartouches*," 12 in. high ..... £5. 17*s.*

293 Two Tablets, one offerings to Osiris, and the other containing numerous figures and hieroglyphics, 12 in. high, £1. 16*s.*

294 A Tablet, five figures offering to Osiris, underneath whom are seven lines of hieroglyphics, partly coloured, 13¼ in. high ..... £1. 4*s.*

295 Two Tablets, with numerous figures and hieroglyphics, 13 and 15 in. high ..... £1. 18*s.*

296 A Tablet, two figures offering to Osiris, with hieroglyphics, 17 in. high ..... £1. 4*s.*

297* A Tablet, representing a female with offerings before a queen seated on her throne, fine, and deeply cut in intaglio, 16 in. high and 15½ in. wide ..... £3. 5*s.*

298 The Mummy of a Priest, 5 ft. 3 in. high, with two cases, £15. 15*s.*

The body, which is in a wonderful state of preservation, is enveloped in red linen. The inside of the first case contains the painted figures of Osiris and another deity, with numerous hieroglyphics of large dimensions. The outside of this case is finely preserved, and beautifully coloured; the face is well proportioned, and the eyes are set in bronze.

In front of the body is the emblem of the soul with extended wings, and underneath are numerous figures, the Four Deities of the Amenti, &c.

The outer case, which is also painted, measures 6 feet 6 inches high.

THIRD DAY'S SALE.

IDOLS IN PORCELAIN.

292 Eleven Idols in blue porcelain, with hieroglyphics.... 13*s.*
293 Six others..... 8*s.*
294 Eight others ..... 15*s.*
295 Seven others..... 13*s.*
296 Six others ..... 11*s.*
297 Eleven others..... £1.
298 Three others, fine..... 13*s.*
299 Two others, larger, fine ..... 13*s.*
299 Two similar..... 15*s.*
300 Six others, in calcareous stone..... 15*s.*

OBJECTS IN WOOD, &c.

301 Two Figures of mummies, painted, and with hieroglyphics, *Thebes*, 8*s.*
302 A Spoon, the handle terminating with the head of a goose; and a curiously shaped Box for holding colours, with cover ..... *Thebes*, £3. 3*s.*
303* A Box, in five divisions, with sliding lid.. *Thebes*, £2. 12*s.*
304* A Typhonian Figure, in hard wood, cut on either side, *Memphis*, £2. 2*s.*
305* Figure of a Typhon, in hard wood..... *Memphis*, £1. 5*s.*
306* A painted Tablet, representing offerings to Osiris, and underneath are three lines of hieroglyphics, 14 in. high by 11 in. broad..... *Thebes*, £1. 1*s.*

307*Two Tablets of Wood, covered with polished composition, and written upon on both sides with Hieratic characters, one 21 in. by 12 in. and the other 17 in. by 11 in. *Thebes*, £7.

Very interesting and curious relics, and such as are used in schools in Egypt.

308*An upright Case, 11 in. high, and containing two figures of mummies, with hieroglyphics sharply cut, *Thebes*, £4. 12s.

SCARABEI,

FOUND IN THE TOMBS AT THEBES.

309 Twelve various Scarabei, without inscriptions ..... 19*s.*

310 Five others, larger ..... £1. 2*s.*

311 Fourteen others, with inscriptions, very small .. £1. 14*s.*

312 Twelve others, with inscriptions, larger .....£2. 1*s.*

313 Six others, one with a "*cartouche*," highly engraved, £3. 7*s.*

314*Seventeen Amulets, engraved on both sides .... £1. 7*s.*

315 A Scarabeus, in calcareous stone, with five lines of hieroglyphics, 2 in. long .....£1. 1*s.*

316*Another of hard stone, in the form of a vase, with eight lines of hieroglyphics, 2¾ in. long ..... 18*s.*

317*Another of hard stone, with hieroglyphics deeply cut, and three "*cartouches*" of the name of Amenoph, 3 in. long by 2 in. wide ..... £7. 2*s.* 6*d.*

318 Nine Scarabei of different forms, in lapis lazuli, hard stone, &c. without inscriptions ..... £1. 1*s.*

FIGURES OF DEITIES, &c.

IN HARD STONE, LAPIS LAZULI, PORCELAIN, CORNELIAN, &c.

319 Various minute objects in porcelain..... *Thebes*, 14*s.*

320*Portions of Necklaces, taken from mummies, *Thebes*, 15*s.*

321*Six pair of Ear-rings of red composition, of different sizes, *Memphis*, £1. 11*s.*

322 Fourteen various objects, of different compositions, *Memphis*, £1.

323 Six Finger-Rings of blue enamel, and pair of alabaster Earrings ..... *Memphis*, £1. 9*s*.

324 The three Deities, and a figure of Bubastes, with hieroglyphics, in porcelain ..... *Memphis*, 9*s*.

325 Six figures of various Deities, finely executed; and the Nilometer, in porcelain..... *Memphis*, £1. 4*s*.

326*Figure of Bubastes seated, in porcelain, 2¾ in. high, *Thebes*, 18*s*.

327*Another, upright, with hieroglyphics, 2¾ in. *Thebes*, £2. 3*s*.

328*A Necklace, of blue porcelain, the beads composed of various deities..... *Thebes*, £4. 14*s*.

329*Eight curious and very interesting specimens of the Pieces used by the ancient Egyptians for playing at Drafts, composed of different materials ..... £1. 15*s*.

330 Ten various objects in hard stone ..... 10*s*.

331 Nine others ..... 8*s*.

332 Seven others ..... 7*s*.

333 Eight others ..... 7*s*.

334 Ten figures of Deities, &c. in lapis lazuli ..... 10*s*.

335 Six others ..... 15*s*.

336 Four highly finished Beads in hard stone, and an Amulet in lapis lazuli ..... 13*s*.

337 Representation of the Fingers as found in mummies of the highest quality, of transparent composition, and another different ..... *Memphis*, 7*s*.

338*Figure of a Pig, with human head, a very curious ornament in hard stone, with hieroglyphics; the Epervier, in lapis lazuli, fine ..... *Thebes*, 14*s*.

339 Four Eyes, one of cornelian, the others of red composition; and two Vases in cornelian ..... *Thebes*, 15*s*.

340 Various objects in cornelian ..... *Thebes*, 13*s*.

341 Other objects in cornelian ..... 19*s*.

342 A small Lion couchant; a pair of Ear-rings, and an Eye, all cornelian ..... *Thebes*, 15*s*.

343 Pair of Eyes, set in bronze, fine, taken from a mummy found at Memphis ..... £6. 8*s*.

344 A Symbol, of hard red composition, representing the head of a serpent, very curious ..... *Thebes*, £1.

345 Two small Vases, of different but very curious composition, *Memphis*, £1. 10*s*.

346 A Necklace, composed of various sized amethyst beads, and a Scarabeus of lapis lazuli ..... *Thebes*, £6.

ORNAMENTS IN GOLD, &c.

347 A Necklace, composed of various gold beads, intermixed with others in cornelian, hard wood, &c. very delicate, *Thebes*, £10. 5*s*.

348*Figure of a deity, in gold, 2 in. high..... *Memphis*, £5.

349 The Eye, in lapis lazuli, set in gold as a ring, *Memphis*, £3. 10*s*.

350 Solid gold Ring, with the figure of Mendes, *Memphis*, £4. 6*s*.

351 A Scarabeus of lapis lazuli, set in gold as a ring, *Memphis*, £5.

352*A Frog, in cornelian, very curious, and set in gold as a ring ..... *Memphis*, £4.

353*An Amulet of lapis lazuli, in the form of a "*cartouche*," set in gold as a ring. ..... *Memphis*, £3.

354 A small Goose, of blue composition, on a gold ring, *Memphis*, 17*s*.

355 A Scarabeus, set in gold as a ring..... *Memphis*, 15*s*.

356 Six various Rings, set in bronze, &c. ..... £1. 8*s*.

ENGRAVED STONES, &c.

357 An Abraxos, in agate, with strange characters, and extravagant designs..... *Persian*, £1. 11*s.*
358 Head of Ptolomy, intaglio..... *Lower Egypt*, 6*s.*
359 An Abraxos, with Greek inscription and figures, and two others..... *Lower Egypt*, 18*s.*
360 An Abraxos, with three figures, intaglio, and Greek inscription on the reverse..... *Lower Egypt*, £1. 12*s.*
361 Another, with a lion, intaglio, and Greek inscription on reverse, and another..... *Lower Egypt*, £1. 8*s.*
362 Three engraved stones..... *Lower Egypt*, 9*s.*
363 A Piece of Cufic Money in gold ..... 15*s.*
364*Five other Pieces, in green composition ..... 8*s.*

VASES IN ALABASTER, TERRA-COTTA, &c.

365 Three small Vases for holding colours ..... *Abydos*, 2*s.*
366 Two others ..... *Abydos*, 14*s.*
367 An elegantly shaped Vase, with handles, on a stand, 5 in. high ..... *Abydos*, £1. 9*s.*
368 A Lachrymatory, 4¾ in. long ..... *Abydos*, 9*s.*
369 Another, 6 in. long ..... *Abydos*, 15*s.*
370 Another, very fine, 8 in. long ..... *Abydos*, £1. 10*s.*
371*A Vase for holding colours, 3½ in. high .... *Abydos*, 13*s.*
372 Another Vase, 5 in. high ..... *Abydos*, 13*s.*
373 An upright Vase, 7¼ in. high ..... *Abydos*, 16*s.*
374*Two small Vases, one of Corinthian marble, and the other of agate ..... *Abydos*, £1. 8*s.*
375*Two Vases of terra-cotta, joined together, very curious, *Thebes*, £2. 2*s.*
376*Two other Vases, differently formed .... *Thebes*, £1. 5*s.*
377*Another, 5½ in. high ..... *Thebes*, £1. 6*s.*
378*A porcelain Bowl, ornamented with the flower of the lotus, in black ..... *Thebes*, £5. 7*s.* 6*d.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

379*Various Pieces of Gold, Bands of Silver, &c. taken from mummies ..... £1. 13*s.*

380 A Piece of bright blue colour, finely preserved, *Thebes*, £1. 3*s.*

381*Others of a brighter colour ..... *Thebes*, 14*s.*

382*Two Baskets, one containing pieces of various colours, *Thebes*, £3. 3*s.*

383*Imitation of various Fruits of blue porcelain, *Thebes*, £1. 8*s.*

384*Various Symbols of hard stone ..... *Abydos*, £2. 2*s.*

385 Head of a Female Græco-Egyptian Mummy, finely preserved..... *Thebes*, 18*s.*

STATUES IN BRONZE,

FOUND AT THEBES.

386 Three Figures of Jupiter, &c., not well preserved.... 16*s.*

387 Three others ..... 15*s.*

388 Three others ..... 16*s.*

389 Statue of Osiris, 15 in. high..... 10*s.*

390 Another, well preserved, 11½ in. high ..... 18*s.*

391 Figure of Thoth, very curious, 3 in. high ..... 11*s.*

392 Jupiter, seated on a throne, with bronze pedestal, 4 in. high ..... £1. 6*s.*

393 Isis suckling Horus, curious, 4 in. high ..... 14*s.*

394 Jupiter, in an erect position, 5 in. high ..... 15*s.*

395*Statue of a Goddess, seated on a throne, well preserved and rare, 4½ in. high .....£2. 4*s.*

396*Jupiter, in an erect position, well preserved, 7½ in. high, £1. 13*s.*

397*Statue of Horus senior, with the head of the "Epervier," surmounted by the two serpents, the globe, and feathers, 12 in. high.....£7. 10*s.*

The eyes of this well executed and highly preserved statue are set in silver.

398*Staute of Horus, in a different position, the hand across the breast, fine work and highly preserved, on a pedestal, 7½ in. high ..... £3. 3*s.*

399*Statue of Jupiter, seated, the head surmounted by the globe and feathers, 13 in. high ..... £5. 18*s.*

This is the largest bronze of Jupiter, in a sitting posture, that has as yet been discovered.

400*The Handle of some Sistrum: on either side is the head of Isis, on the top is a lion couchant, its base supported by two serpents, a very curious relic, 8½ in. high, £5. 5*s.*

401 Figure of Osiris, fine work and highly preserved, 6 in. high..... *Abydos*, £1. 12*s.*

402*Statue of a Priest, in a kneeling position, holding in his left hand an altar, and on the left an emblem, on a pedestal of wood, 3 in. high ..... *Abydos*, £3. 13*s.* 6*d.*

403*An Offertory, consisting of a table, 15 in. long by 7 in. high, as used for putting before the gods; on which are placed its appendages, comprising twenty-six various objects .....£42. 5*s.*

This highly interesting and exceedingly curious relic was discovered in a tomb at Abydos. In front of the table are numerous hieroglyphics.

404*A Vase or Water Bottle, 8 in. high; and a Bowl, 12 in. in circumference, highly preserved .. *Abydos*, £10. 10*s.*

These two pieces were found in the same tomb as those of the previous lot.

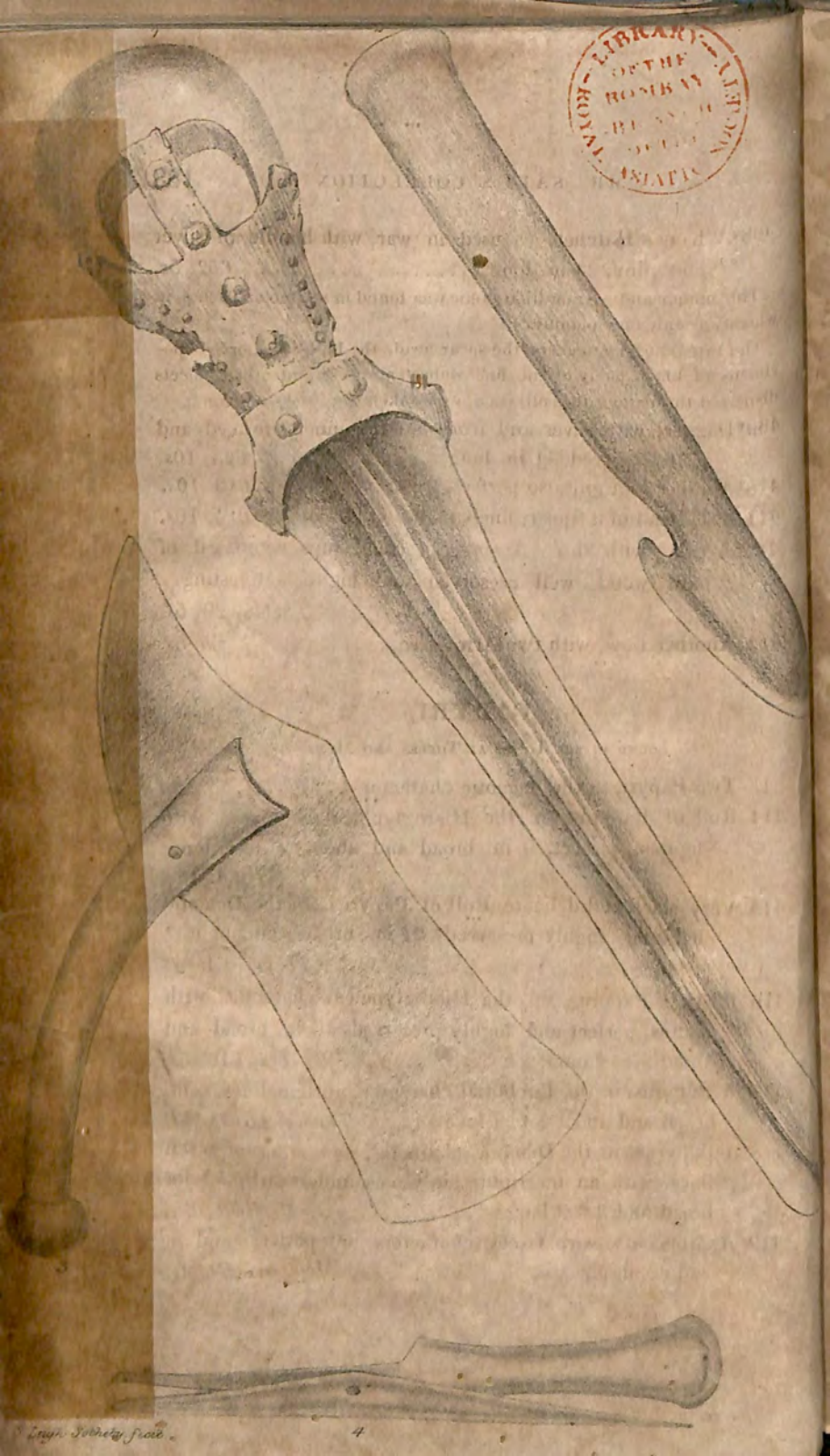
405 Two Mirrors ..... *Abydos*, £1. 6*s.*

INSTRUMENTS AND ARMS IN BRONZE.

406*Various instruments..... £5.

407*Collection of seven Carpenter's Tools, consisting of two different hatchets, with two wooden handles; three Chisels; and two Knives..... £16. 5*s.*

These most interesting relics were found in a tomb at Thebes; on six of the instruments are hieroglyphics, each containing a "cartouche," bearing the name of "Psammiticus."



LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

408*A King's Hatchet, as used in war, with handle of silver and alloy, 24 in. long ..... £52. 5*s.*

This unique and extraordinary relic was found in a tomb at Thebes, in which was only one mummy.

The two following daggers, the spear head, the highly preserved specimens of linen, many of the fine alabaster vases, and other objects dispersed throughout the collection, were taken from the same tomb.

409*Dagger, with silver and ivory handle, finely formed and well preserved, 11 in. long ..... £25. 10*s.*

410*Another, not quite so perfect, 9 in. long ..... £10. 10*s.*

411 The Head of a Spear, finely made, 14 in. long.. £10. 10*s.*

412*A Bow, with three Arrows, of cane, tops composed of hard wood, well preserved and highly interesting, *Thebes*, £9. 5*s.*

412 Another Bow, with two Arrows ..... £5. 5*s.*

PAPYRI,

FOUND IN THE TOMBS AT THEBES AND MEMPHIS.

413 Two Papyri, in the Demotic character .. *Thebes*, £2. 5*s.*

414 Roll of Papyrus, in the Hieroglyphical character, with figures, perfect, 9 in. broad and about 2 feet long, *Thebes*, £4. 18*s.*

415 Very small and delicate Roll of Papyrus, in the Demotic character, highly preserved, 2½ in. broad and about 2 feet long..... *Thebes*, £4. 5*s.*

416 Roll of Papyrus, in the Hieroglyphical character, with figures, perfect and highly preserved, 10 in. broad and about 5 feet long ..... *Thebes*, £10. 5*s.*

417 A Papyrus, in the Enchorial character, upright lines, 6 in. broad and about 2 feet long ..... *Thebes*, £5. 7*s.* 6*d.*

418*A Papyrus, in the Demotic character, consisting of seven lines, with an inscription in Greek underneath, 12 in. broad and 3 feet long ..... *Memphis*, £8.

419*Another, also with Greek characters, not perfect, and in bad condition ..... *Memphis*, £2. 8*s.*

420 A Papyrus, in Hieratic character, consisting of seven lines, ¾ of an inch in height, perfect and highly preserved, 9 in. broad and 2 feet 6 in. long ..... *Thebes*, £14.

421*A Papyrus, in the Greek character, 13 in. broad and 4½ wide ..... *Memphis*, £23.

STATUES IN CALCAREOUS STONE, GRANITE, &c.

422*Figure, in hard stone, of a Monkey, seated on a pedestal, 3¾ in. high ..... *Thebes*, £1. 6*s*.

423*Statue, in calcareous stone, of a Female, seated, covered over with gold, 4½ in. high .....*Abydos*, 16*s*.

424 Statue, in hard stone, of Isis, seated, suckling Horus, fine and well preserved, 7½ in. high ..... *Thebes*, £3. 3*s*.

425*Two Figures, in calcareous stone, representing a Man and Wife, in the form of mummies, as a tablet, very curious, 6 in. high ..... *Thebes*, £1. 13*s*.

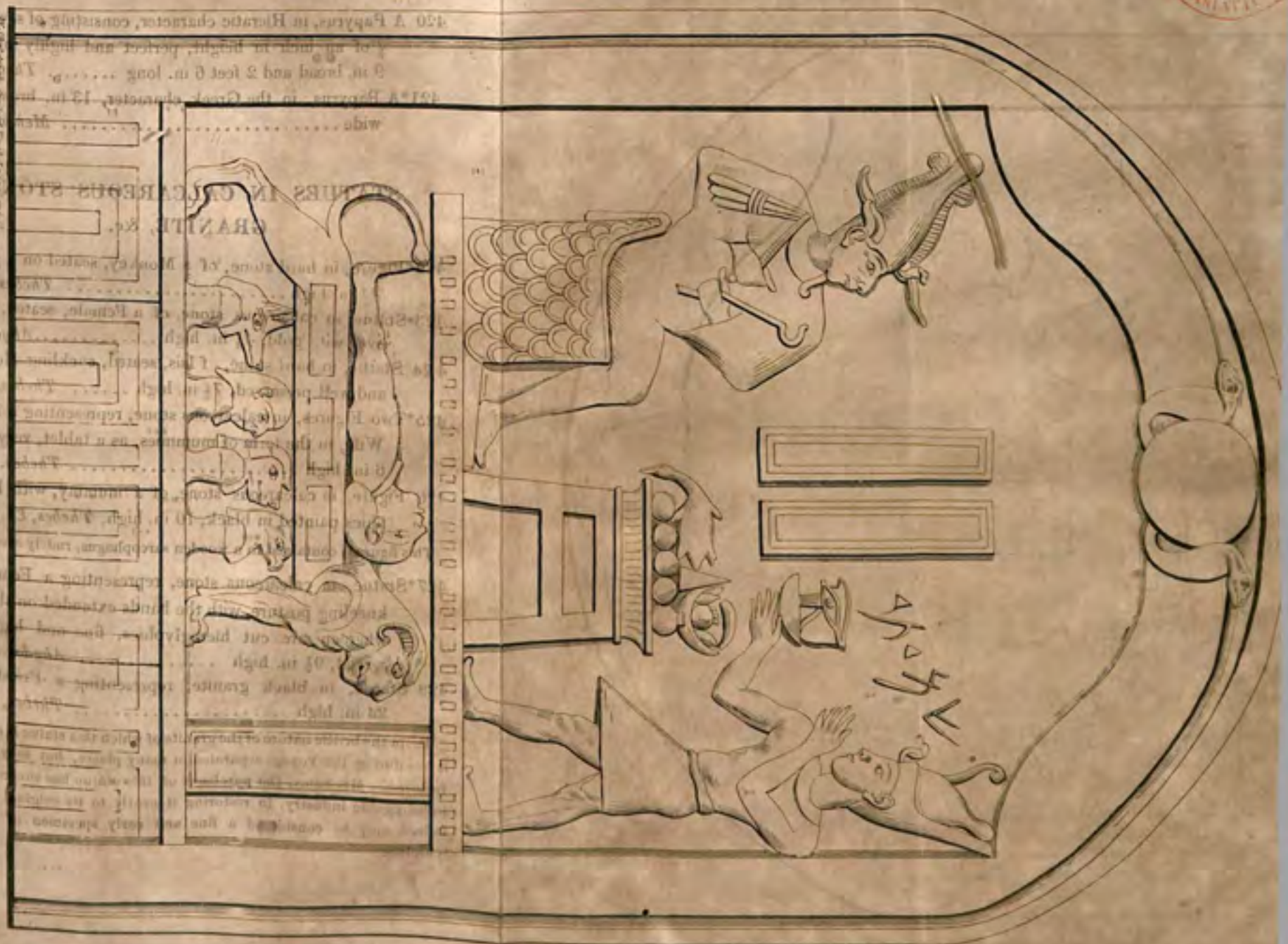
426 Figure, in calcareous stone, of a mummy, with hieroglyphics painted in black, 10 in. high, *Thebes*, £1. 11*s*. 6*d*.

This figure is contained in a wooden sarcophagus, rudely executed.

427*Statue, in calcareous stone, representing a Female in a kneeling posture, with the hands extended on the knees, whereon are cut hieroglyphics, fine and highly preserved, 9½ in. high ..... *Abydos*, £4. 16*s*.

428 Statue, in black granite, representing a Priest seated, 24 in. high ..... *Thebes*, £1. 13*s*.

From the brittle nature of the granite of which this statue is composed, it has during the voyage separated in many places, but may easily be restored. Mr. Sams, the purchaser of this statue has succeeded, with indefatigable industry, in restoring it nearly to its original state. It indeed may be considered a fine and early specimen of Egyptian sculpture.



SEPULCHRAL TABLETS, IN STONE,

TAKEN FROM THE SIDES OF THE TOMBS AT ABYDOS.

429 A Tablet, representing Osiris, seated on his throne, before an altar, on which are offerings, and behind is the figure of a king, holding in his right hand the Eye. In the lower part is the figure of a mummy extended upon a couch in the form of the lion; underneath which are the four canopi, with the four different heads, 15 in. high and 12 in. broad ..... £20. 10*s.*

This very highly preserved tablet is beautifully cut in bas relief.

430 Tablet, with figures and hieroglyphics, offerings to Osiris, coloured, 16 in. high and 10 in. broad ..... 15*s.*

431 Tablet, covered with hieroglyphics, 18 in. high and 10½ in. broad ..... 10*s.*

432* Tablet, representing a priest offering to Osiris, who is seated on his throne, behind which are Isis and Horus senior, the latter holding in his hands the staff of Mendes and the Key of the Nile, underneath are twelve seated figures, with hieroglyphics, 19 in. high and 13 in. broad, £2. 15*s.*

This tablet is finely engraved and deeply cut in intaglio.

433* Tablet, covered with numerous figures and hieroglyphics, partly painted; one of the figures singularly represented as holding a pair of tongs, 17 in. high and 10 in. broad, £2. 17*s.*

434* Another, divided into three compartments, with numerous figures and hieroglyphics, 19 in. high and 13 in. broad, £2. 2*s.*

435* Tablet, representing a priest with offerings to Horus and Isis, and underneath are four lines of hieroglyphics, partly painted and finely preserved, 18 in. high and 12 in. broad ..... £2. 10*s.*

436 Tablet, representing a priest with offerings to a ram standing on a pedestal; underneath are five other figures, and over the heads of two of them are two "*cartouches*," 21 in. high and 14 in. broad ..... £5.

437 Tablet, containing in the centre six lines of hieroglyphics, and on either side are five figures, 22 in. high and 13½ in. broad ..... £2. 2*s*.

438 The Mummy of a Female, 5 feet 6 in. high, with case, £17.

The body is enveloped in a case of composition, which is in a fine state of preservation, being highly ornamented with numerous figures and hieroglyphics.

FOURTH DAY'S SALE.

IDOLS IN PORCELAIN,

FOUND IN THE TOMBS AT THEBES.

439 Five idols in blue porcelain, with hieroglyphics painted in black ..... 10*s.*
440 Six others. ..... 4*s.* 6*d.*
441 Five others ..... £1. 10*s.*
442 Two others, in white porcelain, with hieroglyphics painted in black, rare ..... 14*s.*
443 Three others, in calcareous stone, with hieroglyphics painted in black..... £1. 13*s.*
444 Four others, in porcelain, with hieroglyphics ..... 9*s.*
445 Another, fine, 8½ in. high ..... £1. 3*s.*
446 Another, fine, 9 in. high ..... 15*s.*
447 Another, fine, 9 in. high ..... 14*s.*

FIGURES OF DEITIES, & OTHER ORNAMENTS,

IN

PORCELAIN, HARD STONE, CORNELIAN, &c.

448 Sixteen various Figures of Deities, and other objects in porcelain ..... *Thebes*, 14*s.*
449 Twenty-seven other small objects..... *Thebes*, 18*s.*
450 Thirty others ..... *Thebes*, 15*s.*
451 Various Ear-rings in alabaster, &c. ..... *Thebes*, 12*s.*
452 Six Finger Rings of blue porcelain..... *Thebes*, £1. 10*s.*

453 A Lion stretched out at full length, finely executed in lapis lazuli, 2¼ in. long ..... *Memphis*, £4. 4*s*.

454 Three Figures of Deities in lapis lazuli ..... *Thebes*, 11*s*.

455 Figure of Pthah, embraced by the Goddess Neith, and another, similar, in stone and porcelain .... *Thebes*, 2*s*.

456 Four Figures, of Thoth, on one pedestal, very curious; Figure of Thoth, in cornelian, and a Cat, in blue composition ..... *Thebes*, 11*s*.

457 Minute Figure, sitting, in stone, of Bubastes, with hieroglyphics at the bottom; Figure of Isis, with Horus, in porcelain ..... *Thebes*, 9*s*.

458* Figure of Jupiter, with the ram's head; Thoth; a Ram; fine; and the Eye, in porcelain, &c. ..... *Thebes*, 13*s*.

459* A Deity, in blue porcelain, very curious; and another Deity, very small ..... *Thebes*, 14*s*.

460* A Lion; a Bull, and the Head of Jupiter, all in porcelain, finely executed ..... *Thebes*, £1. 1*s*.

461 A Cat; a Monkey, and the Hawk, all in porcelain, *Thebes*, 11*s*.

462 Six Figures of various Deities, well executed in porcelain, *Memphis*, 17*s*.

463 The Three Divinities, in porcelain, fine ... *Memphis*, 7*s*.

464 Figure of a Deity, in a kneeling position, hands uplifted, and head surmounted by the globe, finely executed in porcelain, 1¼ in. high ..... *Memphis*, 7*s*.

465 Figure of a Deity, porcelain, fine, 2¼ in. high, *Thebes*, 8*s*.

466 Isis suckling Horus, in porcelain; and a Figure of Mendes, in stone, 3 in. high ..... *Thebes*, 10*s*.

467 Four Eyes, and two Columns, in porcelain, in the form of the lotus flower, 2 in. square ..... *Thebes*, 14*s*.

468 A Column; a Nilometer, &c. in porcelain .. *Thebes*, 13*s*.

469 A Necklace, composed of various beads, in porcelain, and shells ..... *Thebes*, 10*s*.

470 A Necklace, composed of circular flat blue Beads, *Thebes*, £1. 1*s*.

471 Another of Beads, of various compositions, *Memphis*, 8*s*.
472* Eight Objects of various compositions, very fine, *Memphis*, £1. 17*s*.
473 Head of Thoth, finely executed in hard stone, 3 in. high, *Thebes*, 10*s*.
474* Tablet, in hard stone, with the head of Isis, having on either side a serpent seated on the lotus flower, 2½ in. square ..... *Thebes*, £8. 8*s*.
475 Representation of the Fingers, of a very beautiful and transparent composition, as found in the mummies of the highest quality ..... *Memphis*, £1.
476* A Symbol, of red composition, very curious, *Memphis*, 14*s*.
477 Figures of Deities; a Vase, &c. in lapis lazuli, *Memphis*, 15*s*.
478 Necklace of various beads in cornelian, &c. *Memphis*, 10*s*.
479 The Eye; the Nilometer; a Vase; an Amulet, &c. all in cornelian ..... *Memphis*, 17*s*.
480 Seven different objects, in cornelian. ..... *Memphis*, 10*s*.
481 A Vase, and an Emblem, in sardonyx, fine, *Memphis*, 9*s*.

SCARABEI,

FOUND IN THE TOMBS AT THEBES.

482 Fourteen small Scarabei, with inscriptions..... £1.
483 Twelve others, larger ..... £1.
484 Eight others, highly finished ..... £1. 3*s*.
485 Two Amulets with "*cartouches*," and five others, £5. 7*s*. 6*d*.
486* Six Amulets, in the forms of various animals ..... £1. 3*s*.
487 A Scarabeus of hard stone, finely cut, 2 in. long .... 13*s*.
488 Another, with eleven lines of hieroglyphics and inscriptions on the back, 2¼ in. long ..... £2. 15*s*.
489 Another of hard composition, with five lines of hieroglyphics, 1½ in. long ..... £1. 2*s*.
490 Three Scarabei, without inscriptions, of amethyst and hard stone ..... 9*s*.

ORNAMENTS, &c. IN GOLD.

491*A Necklace, composed of gold tubes and drops, elegantly formed ..... *Memphis*, £14.

Each drop of the above necklace, which was taken from a mummy, has evidently been inlaid with various precious stones, and the work highly illustrates the art of the ancient Egyptians.

492 Two solid Gold Rings, united, and ornamented with the head of a goose, very curious work .... *Memphis*, £11.

493 Solid Gold Ring ..... *Memphis*, £2. 9*s*.

494 Solid Gold Ring, with a Scarabeus ..... *Memphis*, £2.

495*The Emblem of the Soul, in gold, inlaid with lapis lazuli, *Memphis*, £3. 15*s*.

These emblems of gold, inlaid, are exceedingly rare, and only found in mummies of the highest quality.

496 Three Scarabei, set in gold ..... *Thebes*, £1. 6*s*.

497 An Ornament in gold, and two Scarabei .. *Thebes*, £1. 1*s*.

498 The Hawk, in gold, the back part having been inlaid with divers coloured stones, part of which remain, *Thebes*, £1. 10*s*.

499 Pair of solid Silver Bracelets, taken from a female mummy found at Thebes ..... £3. 3*s*.

500 Two pair of Ear-rings in bronze, one with porcelain drops; an Amulet, set in bronze as a ring, *Thebes & Memphis*, £1. 1*s*.

OBJECTS IN WOOD.

501*A spoon used for offerings, the handle in the form of a fish, with cover forming a box, 7 in. long, *Thebes*, £1. 8*s*.

502 A small round Case of hard wood, with ivory top, for holding colour for the eyes, and the instrument of bronze ..... *Thebes*, 18*s*.

503*A Spoon on which are engraved two fish, holding in their mouths the flower of the lotus; the handle representing a gazelle couchant, 7 in. long ..... *Memphis*, £3. 3*s*.

504*A pair of Boxes in the form of vases, with covers, the tops of which are engraved, 12½ in. high, *Memphis*, £1. 19*s.*

505*Figure of a Monkey and Typhon, in black wood, very rudely executed ..... *Thebes*, £1. 4*s.*

506 Figure of a mummy, painted, and with hieroglyphics deeply cut and coloured in black, 11 in. high, *Thebes*, 7*s.*

507*Figure of Osiris, covered over with a thick composition laid on linen, which has been gilt, eyes of black material, very curious, 14 in. high ..... *Thebes*, £1. 12*s.*

508 Figure of a Priest in a kneeling position, hard wood, 6 in. high ..... *Thebes*, £1. 1*s.*

509 Figure of a Female in a kneeling posture, the face gilt, and the whole body covered with white composition, 11 in. high ..... *Memphis*, £2. 1*s.*

510*Statue of a King, curious, and well carved in hard wood, 12 in. high ..... *Thebes*, £3. 6*s.*

511*An upright Box, with cover, containing two figures of mummies, in hard wood, with hieroglyphics sharply cut, 11 in. high ..... *Thebes*, £3.

512 A painted Tablet, representing Offerings to Horus, *Thebes*, £1. 2*s.*

513*The Model of the Boat as represented in funeral processions. The corpse is exposed on a stand under a canopy, and at the head and feet of the body is a female standing, with arms outstretched. The pilot is represented at the poop, seated between and holding the oars, which are supported by two pillars, surmounted by the head of the Epervier; at the farther end of the boat is a table, on which are placed two bottles, and underneath is placed the leg of an ox, as an offering. The body of the boat is painted green, and at the head is painted the eye of Osiris, 2 feet 5 in. long.... £77. 14*s.*

The only public museum that could previously boast of possessing an

object of such great curiosity as the present, was that of the Royal Collection at Berlin. That boat was discovered by Mons. Passalacqua in a tomb at Necropolis, in the year 1823, before which time no other of the same peculiar form had ever been found.

Mr. Pettigrew has given, in his valuable History of Egyptian Mummies, a representation of that model, engraved from a drawing sent from Berlin, and, on comparing it with the originals here presented to the public, it will be seen that the arrangements of each somewhat differ; and it may be observed that the oars, which are represented as placed upright in the engraving, were in that model and in these, placed alongside on the deck.

No vestiges of any models similar to these have ever been found in the tombs at Thebes, Memphis, or Abydos. At Necropolis there were certain tombs appropriated for the reception of the mummied bodies of foreigners, and in these alone have the models been found.

514* Another Model of the Boat, very similar to the former, but having at the side of the body a priest holding in his left hand a roll of papyrus, from which he is apparently reading. A bottle, and a small table, on which are probably offerings, are placed in the forepart of the boat, and another bottle is situated by the head of the deceased, 2 feet 7½ in. long ..... £82.

515* A Model of an Egyptian House, with its Court Yard; in front of which, on the left, is the door opening by a bolt; in the yard is represented a female preparing corn. The ground floor consists of three store rooms with sliding doors. There is a ladder or staircase, which leads from the court yard up into a gallery, at the extremity of which is a covered apartment, wherein is seated in a chair the master of the house, 17 in. long by 17 in. broad, and 21 in. high ..... £84.

This most extraordinary and unique model was found in the same tomb in which the above two boats were.

516* A painted Stand, probably used for offerings, very curious, 28 in. high ..... *Thebes*, £12. 5*s*.

MISCELLANIES, &c.

FOUND IN THE TOMBS AT THEBES.

517*A Spoon, or Offertory, in the form of a fish, composed of burnt ivory, 6 in. long ..... £2. 9s.

518 Imitations of Fruit, in blue composition ..... 14s.

519 A Basket, containing specimens of blue colour .. £2. 14s.

520*Another, containing three very interesting and curious specimens of paint brushes, made of the papyrus plant, £3. 16s.

521*A Basket, containing several pairs of shoes, of different sizes and shapes, very curious ..... £2. 2s.

522 Three specimens of Bread ..... £1. 6s.

523 The Mask of a mummy, beautifully painted and highly preserved ..... £2. 2s.

524*Two Measures, composed of painted cloths, with hieroglyphics, very curious; and two reed Flutes, with two spare pieces of reed for making the mouth pieces, £3. 12s.

STATUES, &c. IN BRONZE,

FOUND IN THE TOMBS AT THEBES.

525 Three Figures of Jupiter, &c. mutilated ..... 7s.

526 Three others ..... 7s.

527 Two others ..... 11s.

528*Top of a Column, surmounted by the serpent; the Figure-head of a Boat, very small; and a Deity ..... £1. 2s.

529 Figures of Isis, Osiris, and Horus, on one stand, very curious, 2 in. high ..... £1. 13s.

530 Horus senior, in a sitting posture, head surmounted by the ornament of Osiris, 4 in. high ..... 9s.

531 Jupiter seated, head surmounted by the globe and feathe
5 in. high 1
532 Horus senior, in a sitting posture, with the two serpents
the forehead, surmounted by the globe and feathe
9 in. high 12
533 Horus, in a walking position, with the cap of Osiris, a
right arm extended, very curious, 6 in. high..... 12
534* Statue representing a Man in a walking position, with t
head of the Ibis, and holding in his hands a tablet, on
bronze pedestal, 5 in. high.....£1. 19
535 Statue of a King, in a walking position, head surmounte
by the globe and feathers, and holding in his right han
the key of the Nile, fine work and well preserved, on
bronze pedestal, 9 in. high £2. 7
536 Jupiter, seated, head surmounted by the globe and feathers
fine work and highly preserved, 8 in. high .... £1. 11s.
537 Osiris, fine, 7 in. high ..... 8s.
538 Jupiter, in an erect position, 6 in. high ..... 15s.
539* Horus senior, in a walking position, with the head of th
Hawk, surmounted by the globe, two serpents and fea
thers, fine, and highly preserved, on a bronze pedestal,
8 in. high ..... £3. 12s.
540 Statue of Osiris, gilt, 9 in. high .....£3. 5s.
541 Horus senior, in a sitting position, 8 in. high ..... 15s.
542 The Figure-head of a Boat, representing Isis, perfect, 19s.
543 Another, larger, but with the hinder part ..... 12s.
544 An Instrument used by the Priests for perfuming the
Temples, and a Mirror with hieroglyphics.....£4. 18s.

VASES IN ALABASTER, AGATE, &c.

FOUND IN THE TOMBS AT ABYDOS.

545 Five lachrymatories and small Vases, not quite perfect, 7
546 Four others 9

547 Two small Vases, differently shaped ..... £1. 7*s.*
548*A Vase with cover ..... 15*s.*
549 An upright Vase, with broad top, and another ..... 19*s.*
550 Two Lachrymatories ..... 18*s.*
551 Another, 6 in. high ..... £1. 1*s.*
552 A round Vase, 6 in. high ..... £2. 8*s.*
553*A Vase with handle, 8 in. high ..... £4.
554*Two small Vases of agate, for holding colours, divided in the middle, and on a wooden stand ..... £2. 5*s.*
555*Two Vases of agate, with covers, one containing blue colour ..... £1. 18*s.*
556 An upright Vase of agate, with cover ..... 11*s.*
557*Two Vases with covers, for holding colours, one of agate, and the other of serpentine stone, not opened .. £1. 8*s.*
558*Two Vases in calcareous stone, painted green, and with hieroglyphics in red ..... 18*s.*

PAPYRI,

FOUND IN THE TOMBS AT THEBES AND MEMPHIS.

559 A roll of Papyrus, in the Hieroglyphical character, in two parts ..... *Thebes*, £1. 15*s.*
560 Another, well preserved and perfect, 10 in. broad and probably 8 feet in length ..... *Thebes*, £9.
561 Another, in the Hieratic character, not in a fine state of preservation, 10 in. broad and many feet in length, *Thebes*, £5. 15*s.* 6*d.*
562 Two Papyri, in the Demotic character, 9 in. high, *Thebes*, £5. 5*s.*
563 Various portions of Papyri, in the Demotic and Hieratic characters ..... *Thebes*, £2. 12*s.* 6*d.*
564*A Papyrus, written on both sides in the Demotic character, being apparently a series of accounts, highly preserved, 2 feet long and 1 foot high ..... *Memphis*, £16. 16*s.*

565*An Epistolary Papyrus, in the Greek character, finely preserved, 12½ in. high and 6½ broad .. *Memphis*, £25.

566*Another Epistolary Papyrus, in the Greek character, well preserved, 12 in. high & 7 in. broad, *Memphis*, £17. 17s.

567 Another, in the Greek character, well preserved, 12 in. high and 4½ in. wide ..... *Memphis*, £15.

STATUES IN HARD STONE, CALCAREOUS STONE, &c.

568*Figure, in calcareous stone, of a female stretched on a couch, and underneath the legs is the figure of a child, 8 in. long ..... *Thebes*, £2. 5s.

569 Statue, in calcareous stone, representing a female kneeling, with the hands placed on the knees, whereon are hieroglyphics, 9 in. high ..... *Abydos*, 1. 11s.

570 Head of a Statue in basalt, fine work, 6 in. high, *Thebes*, £10.

571 Statue in basalt, representing two figures, man and wife, seated on a throne, the back, sides, and front of which are covered with hieroglyphics, 14 in. high, *Thebes*, £5. 10s.

SEPULCHRAL TABLETS IN STONE,

TAKEN FROM THE SIDES OF THE TOMBS AT ABYDOS.

572 Tablet, representing the Deities Thoth and Mendes seated before a table, whereon are offerings; underneath are two priests kneeling, with hieroglyphics, 15 in. high and 16½ broad ..... £3.

This finely engraved tablet is from Thebes, where very few have as yet been discovered.

473*A singularly engraved and painted Tablet, in two divisions, the first containing offerings to Osiris, and the second representing a priest offering to a king, behind whom

TABLET IN STONE.

are the figures of two queens, with three "*cartouches*," 15 in. high and 9 in. broad ..... £21.

This tablet is of the highest interest and utmost importance, arising from the rarity of the "*cartouches*" which it contains, being that of Amenoph the King, and of two attendant queens, one of them hitherto unknown.

574 Tablet, with five lines of hieroglyphics (dipthong) finely cut, and underneath are four figures, 20 in. high and 18 in. broad .... £5.

575 Tablet, three figures offering to Osiris, and underneath are sixteen figures seated, with hieroglyphics, 20 in. high and 12 in. broad ..... £1. 12*s*.

576 Tablet, in the upper part are four lines of hieroglyphics (dipthong) deeply cut, underneath are six priests and a female figure; in the lower part is represented the same female figure, with every species of the offerings used by the Egyptians, which are placed on a table before the figures of a king and his queen, seated on their throne; and under that of the king is a dog, 27 in. high by 19 broad ..... £4. 10*s*.

This very interesting tablet is painted, and the figures are very finely cut in bas relief.

577 Tablet, divided into three compartments, the first representing an entire family, consisting of eleven persons, some of whom are kneeling, and in adoration of their relatives, represented as four mummies; on the second is the figure of a mummy stretched within a canopy, by whose side is Anubis in the act of perfecting it; at the foot are three priests with offerings, and on the lower part are eleven lines of hieroglyphics, 24 in. high by 16½ in. broad ..... £10.

An exceedingly interesting and curious tablet.

578 Tablet, representing a priest with offerings before Osiris, who holds the staff of Mendes in his hand; Horus hold-

ing the same and the key of the Nile, and Neith ho
ing the key and a staff, surmounted by the lotus flow
and underneath are twelve lines of hieroglyphics dee
cut, fine and highly preserved, 24 in. high and 13
broad .....

579 Tablet, in three compartments, in the upper part are
Deities Jupiter, Bubastes, Osiris, Isis, Horus, a
Anubis, all seated, underneath are numerous other figu
ending with a priest offering to a female, who is in
tree, 24 in. high and 15 in. wide £1. 1

580*The Mummy of a Male Græco-Egyptian, 5 feet 7 in. hi
with case.

This is an exceedingly interesting mummy; the body, the arms, a
legs, are separately enveloped, and, with the body, are very curio
bandaged.

FIFTH DAY'S SALE.

IDOLS IN PORCELAIN, &c.

WITH HIEROGLYPHICS.

583 Three idols, in calcareous stone, with hieroglyphics painted in black ..... 9*s.*
584 Ten Idols in porcelain, some with hieroglyphics ..... 10*s.*
585 Six others ..... 6*s.*
586 Six others ..... 5*s.*
587 Six others ..... 6*s.*
588 Six others ..... 5*s.*
589 Six others ..... 5*s.*
590 Five others ..... 5*s.*
591 Five others ..... 3*s.*
592 Three others, finely cut, one 6¾ in. high ..... 15*s.*
593 Two others, fine, 7 in. high ..... £1. 1*s.*

FIGURES OF DEITIES & OTHER ORNAMENTS,

IN PORCELAIN, LAPIS LAZULI, HARD STONE, CORNELIAN, &c.

594 Tubes of various composition, for necklaces, *Memphis*, 7*s.*
595 Figures of Pthah, Thoth, and Typhon, in porcelain, *Abydos*, 10*s.*
596 Figures of the three Deities; Isis suckling Horus, and another, in porcelain, ... *Memphis*, 8*s.*
597 Isis suckling Horus, in terra-cotta, and the Typhonian Figure ..... *Thebes*, 5*s.*

598 Four Divinities, united in the form of an amulet, and three others, in porcelain ..... *Abydos*, £1. 7*s*.

599 Figure of a Deity, with the ram's head, holding the symbolic eye; and two others, Pthah and Thoth, *Thebes*, £1.

600 The three Deities, very minute; and Bubastes seated, in porcelain ..... *Memphis*, 10*s*.

601* Figures of the Porcupine, with the crocodile and scorpion engraved at bottom; and the Hare, seated, in porcelain, very curious ..... *Thebes*, £4. 17*s*.

602* Figures of the Cat, Lion, and Ram, in porcelain, *Thebes*, 12*s*.

603* The Hawk, finely engraved, porcelain... *Memphis*, £1. 7*s*.

604 Ten Finger Rings, in various coloured porcelain, *Thebes*, £1. 11*s*.

605 Nine others, one singularly formed .... *Thebes*, £1. 11*s*.

606 Six Figures of various Deities, finely executed in porcelain, *Memphis*, £1. 7*s*.

607 Six others ..... *Memphis*, 17*s*.

608 Seven others, very small ..... *Memphis*, 17*s*.

609 A Cat, seated at the top of a column, in blue porcelain, *Abydos*, £1. 6*s*.

610 The Nilometer, 3 in. high, and five other objects in porcelain ..... *Thebes*, 15*s*.

611 An Ornament, consisting of four symbolic eyes and two flowers of the lotus, united, in porcelain .. *Thebes*, 10*s*.

612* Figure of Thoth, head surmounted by the plumes, in porcelain, 3 in. high ..... *Abydos*, 19*s*.

613* Seven various objects in hard stone ..... *Memphis*, 9*s*.

614 Eight others ..... *Memphis*, £1. 5*s*.

615* Eight others ..... *Memphis*, £1. 2*s*.

616* Twelve others ..... *Memphis*, £1. 2*s*.

617* Eight others ..... *Memphis*, 17*s*.

618* The Eye, set in blue porcelain, and three other objects, *Thebes*, 15*s*.

619*Eight various objects, in different coloured composition, very curious ..... *Memphis*, £2. 14*s.*

620 Figure of a Mummy, composed of most beautiful and rare sky blue hard composition, admirably cut hieroglyphics, unique, 3½ in. high ..... *Memphis*, £10.

621*An upright Typhonian figure holding an emblem, in calcareous stone, highly preserved, 4 in. high, *Thebes*, £2. 14*s.*

622 A Necklace, composed of long tubes of various coloured composition ..... *Memphis*, 17*s.*

SCARABEI,

FOUND IN THE TOMBS AT THEBES.

623 Twelve various Scarabei, with inscriptions ..... £1. 1*s.*

624*Twelve others ..... £1. 19*s.*

625*Ten others, of various forms, engraved on both sides, £3. 7*s.*

526*Ten others, in the form of animals, &c. very curious, £2. 5*s.*

627 Nine others, finely engraved ..... £2. 16*s.*

628 Nine others, four with "*curtouches*," fine ..... £3. 16*s.*

629 Six others, in hard stone, and four Amulets, all finely engraved ..... £1. 10*s.*

630*A Scarabeus, in the form of a vase, with nine lines of hieroglyphic painted, and a figure of a Scarabeus cut on reverse, 2 in. long ..... £3. 5*s.*

631 Another, of blue composition, with six lines of hieroglyphics engraved ..... £1. 6*s.*

632 Another, of hard stone, with irregular Hieroglyphics, 2⅛ in. long ..... £2. 1*s.*

633*A Bracelet, composed of twelve very small and beautiful engraved Scarabei..... £10. 15*s.*

This unique and very curious relic was taken from the hand of a mummied child found at Thebes. It is precisely in the same state as when found; the Scarabei being linked together with thread.

634 A Scarabeus, of lapis lazuli, singularly formed, with the head of the Hawk, very rare; and two others in hard stone ..... 16s.

635 Two Scarabei, in hard stone, beautifully cut, one with hieroglyphics ..... *Memphis*, £1. 18s.

636 Two Scarabei, in lapis lazuli, one with hieroglyphics, the other set in gold ..... *Thebes*, £1. 6s.

637 A Scarabeus, without hieroglyphics, one in amethyst, *Thebes*, 10s.

638 A Scarabeus, in red composition, with hieroglyphics, *Thebes*, £1.

639 Another, in sardonyx, with emblems, and another, differently formed, in cornelian ..... 14s.

ORNAMENTS, &c. IN GOLD, &c.

640*A Necklace, composed of numerous beads in amethyst, cornelian, &c. divided by others in gold.... *Thebes*, £8.

641*Another of various gold beads ..... *Memphis*, £9. 15s.

642 Various Ornaments in gold, taken from mummies, *Memphis*, £1. 4s.

643 A Scarabeus of lapis lazuli, set in gold as a ring, *Thebes*, £2. 2s.

644 Another ..... *Thebes*, £3. 18s.

645 Solid gold Ring, with the head of Jupiter, *Memphis*, £3. 3s.

646 Silver Ring, with hieroglyphics, within a gold border, very interesting ..... *Thebes*, £1. 8s.

647*A Shell, composed of silver and gold, mixed, *Thebes*, £2.

OBJECTS IN WOOD,

FOUND IN THE TOMBS AT THEBES.

648 A Hawk, and two figures of Mummies, painted, with hieroglyphics ..... 7s.

649*Figure of a Mummy, painted, with hieroglyphics in black, covered with varnish, 12 in. high ..... 15*s.*

650 Upright figure of a naked man, curious, with moveable arms, 10 in. high ..... £1.

651*Two Spoons, differently shaped ..... £1. 13*s.*

652*A round Box, filled with some decayed material, and two other pieces ..... £2. 10*s.*

653*A Painter's Palette, and three other pieces ..... £3. 15*s.*

654 A painted Tablet, representing offerings to Osiris, £1. 1*s.*

655*Four Figures, representing the four Deities of the Amenti, on stands ..... £2. 8*s.*

656*A painted Box, with hieroglyphics on the top, 14 in. long and 10 in. high ..... £2. 8*s.*

CHAIRS AND SEATS,

FOUND IN THE TOMBS AT THEBES.

657*Two three-legged common workmen's tools, 11 in. high, £6. 8*s.*

657*A painted Table, 2 feet long by 1 foot 6 in. broad, on three legs, well preserved ..... *Thebes*, £9. 5*s.*

657*An upright Stand, probably for placing a vase or offering on, painted 2 feet 6 in. high ..... £4. 15*s.*

658*A very singular made folding Seat, of hard wood, the four legs terminating with the head of the goose, curiously inlaid with ivory ..... £29. 5*s.*

When this very interesting object was found, it had its original leather seat in a high state of preservation, which is now partly mutilated.

659*A well-made and perfect seat, covered over with composition, very curious, 14 in. long and 13 in. high, £7. 15*s.*

660*Another Seat, differently made, without its bottom, £5. 17*s.* 6*d.*

661*A curiously formed and painted Seat, the bottom composed of plaited cords, covered over with a composition, very interesting, 15 in. square by 10½ high ..... £17. 1*s.*

662*Another, the legs composed of ebony, curiously inlaid with ivory, exceedingly curious and highly interesting, 17 in. square by 14 in. high ..... £36. 5*s.*

663*A well-made Chair, with back, its bottom composed of crossed cord, perfect and very interesting, the height of the back 25 in. and the seat 13½ in. ..... £14. 15*s.*

664*Another, differently made, the centre part of the back composed of various coloured wood, curiously inlaid with ivory, representing the flower of the lotus; the base of the legs, the lion's feet, perfect and highly interesting, the height of the back 25 in. and the seat 8½ in. £41. 15*s.*

In all the various collections of Egyptian antiquities that have hitherto been formed, there exists no relics similar to these enumerated above.

They are articles of the highest interest and importance, inasmuch as they present to our view, specimens of the household furniture of the ancient Egyptians; from those appertaining to the labourer, to those probably used by royalty, judging from the similarity of the above original (664) to those so often represented in the royal sepulchral tablets, and in the paintings which adorn the royal tombs at Thebes.

VASES IN ALABASTER, AGATE, &c.

FOUND AT ABYDOS.

665 Three small Vases ..... 13*s.*

666*A small Lachrymatory, a Vase for holding colours, with cover, and another formed of rock chrystal .... £1. 5*s.*

667*Six various Vases..... £2. 12*s.*

668 A round Vase, and a Lachrymatory ..... £1. 9*s.*

669*Two conically shaped Vases, one with a "*cartouche*," £5. 10*s.*

670*A round Vase; a Bowl; and a pair of Eyes, taken from a mummy ..... £2. 2*s.*

671 A Jug with handle, 7 in. high; and open-mouthed Vase, £3. 15*s.*

672 Five different shaped Vases of agate ..... £1. 5*s.*

673*Two round Vases of agate ..... £3. 5s.
674*Five Vases, different sizes, in basalt ..... £1. 7s.
675*Two Vases, in basalt, the one for holding colour, with cover, and the other curiously divided into two parts, £4. 1s.
676*A small Vase of Corinthian marble, slightly broken, and a flat Vase of serpentine marble ..... £2. 1s.
677*A bowl, in basalt, with a line of hieroglyphics engraved thereon, 10 in. in circumference ..... £10. 5s.
678*A round Vase, of Alabaster, singularly shaped, 14 in. high and 26 in. in circumference ..... £5. 5s.

STATUES, &c. IN BRONZE,

FOUND AT THEBES.

679 Three Figures of Jupiter, &c. not perfect ..... 8s.
680 Three others ..... 8s.
681 Four others ..... 7s.
682 Seven small Figures of Osiris, &c. ..... 15s.
683 Figure of Horus, walking, and holding in his left hand a staff, on a wooden stand, 3¾ in. high ..... £1. 7s.
684 Horus junior, in a sitting posture, head surmounted with the ornament of Osiris, 4 in. high ..... £1. 7s.
685 Isis suckling Horus, head surmounted by two serpents, the globe, &c. 5 in. high ..... 17s.
686 Figure o. Osiris, 6 in. high ..... 8s.
687 Another, seated, well preserved, 7 in. high ..... 15s.
688 Figure of Jupiter, left hand broken, 5½ in. high ... £1. 3s.
689 Statue of Mendes, holding the staff, flail, &c. very rare, 7½ in. high ..... £1. 5s.
690*Statue of Horus senior, with the head of the Epervier, eyes of composition, set in silver, fine work and well preserved ..... £3. 13s. 6d.

691 Statue of Osiris, covered over with gold leaf, 19 in. high, £3. 5*s.*

This well preserved and beautiful statue is in solid bronze.

692 The Figure Head of a boat, representing Isis; and two Mirrors ..... £3. 5*s.*

PAPYRI,

FOUND IN THE TOMBS AT THEBES AND MEMPHIS.

693 A Roll of Papyrus, in the Hieroglyphic character, 9 in. broad and many feet in length ..... *Thebes*, £1. 19*s.*

694 A Papyrus, in the Hieratic character, consisting of six lines, ¾ of an inch in height, perfect and well preserved, 5½ in. high and 16 in. long ..... *Thebes*, £3. 8*s.*

695* A Papyrus, in the Hieroglyphic character, with figures, perfect and well preserved, 6 in. broad, and probably 5 feet long ..... *Thebes*, £13.

696* Another, equally well preserved, 9 in. broad, and probably 5 feet long ..... *Thebes*, £10. 10*s.*

697 An Epistolary Papyrus, in the Demotic character, consisting of forty lines, written on both sides, perfect and well preserved, 12 in. high, and 4 in. broad, *Memphis*, £3.

698 Three Papyri, in the Demotic character ..... £2. 19*s.*

699 A Papyrus, in the Demotic character, with inscription in Greek, 12 in. high ..... *Memphis*, £1. 13*s.*

700 Six very small but perfect Papyri, in the Demotic character, *Memphis*, £5. 12*s.* 6*d.*

701 Two portions of Papyrus, in the Hieratic characters, with painted figures, &c. laid on paper ..... £3. 15*s.*

702* An epistolary Papyrus, in the Greek character, perfect and well preserved, 13 in. high and 3½ in. wide, *Memphis*, £11. 5*s.*

703* Another, 13 in. high and 5 in. broad, *Memphis*, £20. 5*s.*

STATUES IN CALCAREOUS STONE, BASALT, &c.

704 Two Figures, in calcareous stone, of mummies, one painted with hieroglyphics ..... *Thebes*, £1. 11*s.*

705 Figure, in calcareous stone, of a Monkey, 3½ in. high, *Thebes*, £2. 8*s.*

706* Figure of a Woman and Child, cut in calcareous stone, curious, 9 in. high ..... *Thebes*, 15*s.*

707* Top of an Ornament, with the head of Isis, and a Statue of a King, fine, engraved, but without the head, both basalt ..... *Thebes*, £1. 13*s.*

708* Three Female Figures together, with hieroglyphics in front and at the back, very curious, rudely executed in basalt, 5¼ in. high ..... *Thebes*, £4. 5*s.*

709* Figure, in basalt, of a Cat seated, 6 in. high, *Thebes*, £2.

710 A Statue, in calcareous stone, of a female seated, 10 in. high ..... *Abydos*, £1. 13*s.*

711* A Statue, in granite, representing a man sitting on a throne, holding in his left hand an instrument, and the right hand placed on his right knee; the left knee having hieroglyphics engraved thereon, 27 in. high, .. £22. 5*s.*

This is a statue of much interest, it being the only one that has been as hitherto discovered among the Pyramids.

SEPULCHRAL TABLETS IN STONE,

TAKEN FROM THE SIDES OF THE TOMBS AT ABYDOS.

712 A Tablet, with four figures and numerous hieroglyphics, 20 in. high and 15 in. broad ..... £1. 7*s.*

713* A very curious Tablet, representing a bas relief, and singularly coloured; a boat, as seen in the papyri, wherein is a king standing before Osiris and Isis seated on their

thrones within a canopy, and behind is the Hawk; underneath are numerous other figures, 20 in. high and 15 in. broad ..... £3. 15*s.*

714 A Tablet, in three compartments, containing numerous figures offering to Osiris, Neith, Horus, and a Queen seated on her throne, finely engraved in intaglio, 22 in. high and 15½ in. broad ..... £1. 12*s.*

715*A Tablet, representing a priest who is offering to Osiris, seated on his throne, 22 in. high and 17 in. broad, £2. 9*s.*

716 A Tablet, representing a priest kneeling before Osiris, Horus and Nepthe, and underneath are nine figures with hieroglyphics, 24 in. high and 10½ in. broad ... £1. 4*s.*

717*A Tablet in the form of a portico, covered with numerous hieroglyphics and figures, coloured, 25 in. high and 14 in. broad ..... £4. 16*s.*

718*Another, in a similar form, with figures and numerous hieroglyphics, 23 in. high and 14 in. broad.... £1. 18*s.*

719 Another, with hieroglyphics, and a priest before a Priapus, 27 in. high and 11 in. broad ..... £1. 11*s.*

720 A Tablet, with two large figures and hieroglyphics, 28 in. high and 15 in. broad ..... £1. 8*s.*

721 A Tablet, containing in the upper part three lines of hieroglyphics (dipthong), underneath are two figures, a king and his queen seated on their thrones, in front of whom is a table, on which are placed all the various offerings used by the ancient Egyptians, and at the back are three priests, each holding a live goose, 15½ in. high and 27 in. long ..... £25.

This very extraordinary and beautiful tablet is in the highest state of preservation. The hieroglyphics are most delicately cut, and the figures finely engraved in bas relief. It may be curious here to observe, that the figure of the foremost priest has on his feet a pair of singularly formed shoes, and which circumstance, we believe, does not exist in any other tablet.

722 A Græco-Egyptian Mummy, enveloped in painted cloth, 5 feet 6 in. high..... £4. 10*s.*

723 A wooden Sarcophagus, 7 feet long, 3 feet 5 in. high, and 2 feet 6 in. broad..... £10. 10*s.*

[1] This sarcophagus, the exterior of which is entirely covered with numerous large figures and hieroglyphics, well coloured and highly preserved, belonged to the mummy of the priest in the first day's sale.

SIXTH DAY'S SALE.

FIGURES OF DEITIES, & OTHER ORNAMENTS,

IN

HARD STONE, PORCELAIN, CORNELIAN, &c.

724 Figure of Neith, in lapis lazuli, beautiful work, but wanting the ornament on the head ... *Memphis*, £1. 3*s*.

725*Upright Figure of Bubastes, holding a symbol, curious, 2 in. high ..... *Thebes*, £1. 4*s*.

726 A Pillow, and four other objects, in hard wood, *Memphis*, 8*s*.

727*Figure of Horus, a Vase, and two other objects in lapis lazuli..... *Memphis*, 8*s*.

728 The three Deities, in porcelain, fine, 1¾ in. high, *Memphis*, 17*s*.

729 Figure of the Ram, in porcelain ..... *Memphis*, £1. 18*s*.

730*Figures of the Hog, and Cat with the kitten, in porcelain, *Thebes*, 17*s*.

731*Figure of a monkey, in porcelain, well engraved, *Thebes*, £3. 18*s*.

732*Figure of Neith, 2¼ in. high; and a monkey with the head of a serpent, both in porcelain ..... *Thebes*, 18*s*.

733*Figure of Phtha standing on the heads of two crocodiles, with a Scarabeus on its head, and holding in its hands two young serpents suckling from its nipples. On each shoulder is a hawk. On one side is the figure of Neith, and on the other that of Isis. On the back is the goddess Satti, with extended wings, very curious and perfect, 2½ in. high..... ..... *Memphis*, £4. 5*s*.

734*Another, similar, but larger..... *Memphis*, £2. 12*s*.

735 Eleven various finger Rings, of blue porcelain... £1. 11*s*.

† The lower part of this is broken, but the work is of a much better quality than the previous one.

736 A Nilometer, of blue porcelain, 4½ in. high, *Thebes*, £1. 3*s*.

737 Six Figures of various deities, in porcelain, fine, *Memphis*, £1. 7*s*.

738 Six others, smaller, fine..... £1. 17*s*

739*Figure of a ram, on a pedestal, having on it a monkey seated, broken..... *Memphis*, £1. 7*s*.

740*A Seal, in the form of a "*cartouche*," with hieroglyphics, composed of terra-cotta; and a Hyena couchant, *Thebes*, £2. 2*s*.

741*A Cylinder, with "*cartouche*;" a Scarabeus, in the form of a vase, with hieroglyphics, &c..... *Thebes*, £4. 5*s*.

742*A Tablet, composed of yellow porcelain, inlaid with ornaments of different colours; and two deities, enclosing a Scarabeus of bright blue porcelain, containing nine lines of hieroglyphics, painted in white, 2⅛ in. high, *Memphis*, 18*s*.

743*An upright Bottle, of porcelain, used for containing powder for the eyes, down the centre are hieroglyphics and two "*cartouches*," 6 in. high.....£4. 5*s*.

744 A Necklace, composed of amethyst beads, *Thebes*, £3. 13*s*. 6*d*.

745 Pair of Earrings, of blue and mixed glass,... *Thebes*, 6*s*.

746 Two pair of Earrings, of alabaster, large and small, *Thebes*, 13*s*.

747*An exquisitely carved Figure, in ivory. Horus standing on the capital of a lotus column, supporting with his two hands a shell, 3¾ in. high..... £10. 5*s*.

This exceedingly beautiful and unique specimen of Egyptian art was found in a tomb at Thebes.

748*A Vase, of very delicate blue glass, exceedingly rare, £2.

SCARABEI,

FOUND IN THE TOMBS AT THEBES.

749 Eighteen various Scarabei, with inscriptions ..... £3. 4*s.*

760 Thirteen others, of different forms ..... £1. 16*s.*

761 Six others, beautifully engraved ..... £3. 11*s.*

752* Eight others, beautifully engraved, six with "*cartouches*," £6. 16*s.* 6*d.*

753 Six others, in the form of "*cartouches*," engraved on both sides ..... £7. 17*s.* 6*d.*

754 A Scarabeus of hard stone, with seven lines of hieroglyphics, 2 in. long ..... £2. 15*s.*

755 A Scarabeus, sardonyx, and another in lapis lazuli, with the head of the Hawk ..... £1. 15*s.*

756 A Scarabeus, of hard green stone, with thirteen lines of hieroglyphics, delicately engraved, 2½ in. long by 1⅜ broad ..... *Thebes*, £32. 11*s.*

This may be justly considered as one of the most beautiful and magnificent Scarabei in existence. Its base is bound in solid gold, and crossed over its back.

ORNAMENTS, &c. IN GOLD.

757* Pair of Earrings ..... *Memphis*, £5. 5*s.*

758* Gold Ring, with lapis lazuli ..... *Thebes*, £3. 16*s.*

759 A magnificent and solid gold Ring, with inscription in hieroglyphics, "*Good God, Son of Amon*," *Memphis*, £51. 9*s.*

The weight of this beautiful ring is 1 oz. 6 dwts. 12 grs.

760 Two Ornaments in gold ..... *Memphis*, 15*s.*

761 A symbolic Eye and a Cylinder, in cornelian, *Thebes*, £1. 1*s.*

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STATUE of a KING
No 812.

Lond.d 14 March 1820 by Black Parry & Kingsbury

762*A finger Ring in cornelian, and two Beads of curious composition ..... *Memphis*, £1. 7*s*.

763 A very elegantly formed Necklace, consisting of seven gold shells, two gold fish, the head of Horus, a curious mosaic and pendant ornament in the form of the lotus flower, and numerous beads in gold, cornelian, lapis lazuli, &c. ..... *Thebes*, £35. 15*s*.

This was taken from the mummy of a female; and is highly interesting, as illustrating the ornamental art of the ancient Egyptians. The formation of the clasp is precisely the same as made at the present period.

STATUES IN SILVER.

764*A Statue, in solid silver, representing Jupiter Ammon in an erect position; his head surmounted by the Globe and Feathers, and in his hand he holds a staff, 8¾ in. high, £105.

This unique and beautiful statue weighs 21 oz. and 4 dwts. It was discovered in the Temple of Jupiter at Karnak, and is an object of the utmost importance, and of the highest interest, as it satisfactorily proves the correctness of the observations made by Herodotus and Diodorus Siculus, in reference to the Egyptians having used silver for their statues.

765 Four Figures of Jupiter, in solid silver, one 2¼ in. high, *Thebes*, £2. 7*s*.

766 Three others ..... *Thebes*, £1. 12*s*.

ENGRAVED STONES.

767 Head of Jupiter, intaglio, set in gold as a ring.... £1. 2*s*.

768 Another, with the Eagle, wings extended, intaglio, £1. 1*s*.

769 Another, smaller ..... £1. 11*s*.

770 Four Cornelians, engraved ..... 19*s*.

771 Four others ..... 16*s.*

772 An agate Seal, engraved thereon a deity, having on either side a lion ..... *Persian*, £1. 13*s.*

VARIOUS OBJECTS IN WOOD.

773*A plasterer's Trowel ..... *Thebes*, £3. 5*s.*

774*A Palette, the handle composed of the figure of a Typhon, having on either side the lotus flower, &c.; and an Ornament, with figures and a "*cartouche*," engraved thereon, *Thebes*, £5. 10*s.*

775*A Typhonian Figure, in an erect position, cut in hard wood on both sides, 10½ in. high ..... *Thebes*, £4. 4*s.*

776 Two Vases, curious, coloured, one with hieroglyphics, *Thebes*, £2. 15*s.*

777 Figure of a mummy, with hieroglyphics sharply cut, uncoloured, 11½ in. high ..... *Thebes*, £1. 12*s.*

778 Another, painted, and with hieroglyphics in black, 11 in. high ..... *Thebes*, 16*s.*

779*Another, with its base and attributes, the face gilt, and the whole figure highly painted and covered with hieroglyphics, 28 in. high ..... *Thebes*, £7. 5*s.*

780 Figure of a female, of hard wood, in an erect position, with head dress similar to that worn by the Nubians of the present day; round the neck and covering the breasts is a Necklace, composed of several rows of blue porcelain beads. The figure is on a stand, on which are cut four lines of hieroglyphics, very curious and interesting, 12 in. high ..... *Thebes*, £11. 5*s.*

781 A painter's Palette, with three Brushes... *Thebes*, £1. 3*s.*

782*A beautifully painted and highly preserved Tablet of wood, with numerous figures and four lines of hieroglyphics, on pedestals, 24 in. high ..... *Thebes*, £9.

Tablets of wood in a high state of preservation are of the greatest rarity, the present is one of the very few that have been discovered on pedestals.

783*Statue of Osiris, 20½ in. high ..... *Thebes*, £6.

This figure has been completely covered with Asphaltum, for the purpose of preserving and concealing an opening at the back part, which contains a roll of Papyrus. The figure is always found accompanying the mummy of a Nubian buried in tombs at Thebes, and when discovered by the Arabs, they usually broke up the mummy, to obtain the roll of papyrus and other ornaments, which they are sure it contains.

784*A Coffer, of ebony wood, the outside of which is curiously inlaid with coloured ivory, 9 in. long, 8 in. broad, and 4½ in. deep..... *Thebes*, £15. 15*s*.

This object is highly interesting, as being the largest and most perfect of the kind as yet discovered.

MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS.

685*A Spindle, with hieroglyphics, and a Knitting Pin of wood, very curious and interesting .... *Thebes*, £3. 3*s*.

786*An Arm, and a Spoon, in ivory..... *Thebes*, £3. 10*s*.

787 Three perfect specimens of Bread, or Cakes, *Thebes*, £1. 6*s*.

788*The Head Dress of a female statue, composed of blue porcelain, in imitation of twisted hair, ornamented with bands of fine mosaic work, very curious, *Thebes*, £16. 5*s*.

789*A painter's Palette, in alabaster, divided into eight divisions, seven containing places for receiving the colours, each having an explanation of the same in hieroglyphics, very interesting, 5½ in. long..... *Abydos*, £10. 10*s*.

790*A Pillar, in alabaster, with hieroglyphics, fine and perfect, 5⅛ in. high..... *Abydos*, £15. 15*s*.

791 An Ornament, composed of beads, taken from the breast of a mummy, very curious, 12 in. long by 6 in. broad, *Thebes*, £4. 14*s*. 6*d*.

792*A Basket with cover, inside are two specimens of Fruit, *Thebes*, £4. 5*s*.

793*Another, smaller, filled with numerous specimens of Fruits, very curious ..... *Thebes*, £1. 18*s*.

VASES, &c. IN ALABASTER.

794*A Shell of fine alabaster ..... *Abydos*, £3. 3*s*.

795*A small Vase for holding colour for the eyes, with cover and stand, of alabaster, very beautiful, 2 in. high, *Abydos*, £5. 10*s*.

796*An elegantly shaped Vase, with handles, fine, 4 in. high, *Abydos*, £2.

797*Another, differently formed, 9 in. high.... *Abydos*, £1. 7*s*.

798*A Cup or Vase, fine, 4 in. in diameter and 4 in. high, *Abydos*, £4. 10*s*.

799 A round Vase, fine, 4 in. high ..... *Abydos*, £1. 10*s*.

800*A very elegant Vase of white alabaster, 7 in. in diameter and 5 in. high ..... *Abydos*, £9. 9*s*.

801*A very delicate Vase of Corinthian marble, 6 in. in diameter ..... *Abydos*, £9.

This is considered to be the largest vase which has been discovered in Egypt composed of the Corinthian marble, and very few specimens exist.

802*A Vase in green stone, broken, but containing two "*cartouches*" in the front ..... *Memphis*, £14.

803 A flat Vase of variegated composition, light blue ground, ornamented with zig-zag lines of dark blue and yellow, fine, and very rare, 4 in. high ..... *Memphis*, £12. 12*s*.

804*An elegant Vase, in porcelain, with hieroglyphics, 5½ in. high..... *Thebes*, £5. 7*s*. 6*d*.

805*Set of the four Vases or Canopi, with their different covers, representing the four Genii of the Amenti, or Amun-ti, *viz*.

1. Netsonof, or Kebhnsnof, with the Hawk's head.
2. Smof or Smauft, with the Jackal's head.
3. Hapee, with the head of the Cynecephalus.
4. Amsei, with the Human head.

14 in. high, *Memphis*, £72.

These beautiful vases were held in the highest estimation by the late Mr. Salt, for though one or two perfect sets had been previously found,

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STATUE of HOR-PHOCRAT.

he considered the present set to exceed them far in interest, arising from the circumstance of each vase being inscribed with six lines of hieroglyphics, 5½ inches broad and 9 inches high, two containing four "cartouches," and the other two three "cartouches" bearing the name of the King Psammitichus.

BRONZE STATUES,

FOUND AT THEBES.

806 Two Figures of Jupiter ..... 19*s.*

807 Two others ..... £1. 6*s.*

808 Statue of a woman, seated, curious ..... 19*s.*

809* Figure of Osiris, in solid bronze, with the Goddess Neith represented at his back, very curious and rare, 6 in. high, £4. 10*s.*

810 Figure of Isis, seated, with the Serpent on the forehead, surmounted by the Disk, 6 in. high ..... £1. 7*s.*

811 Figure of the younger Horus, solid bronze, in a sitting posture, the arms hanging by the side, a serpent on the forehead, and a tress hanging over one shoulder, well preserved, 6 in. high ..... £5. 5*s.*

812 Statue of a King, in a sitting posture, a serpent on the forehead, on the head a globe in a half moon, and upon the globe are the heads of the Ibis, &c. with the horns of Amun, in perfect preservation, fine and unique, 8½ in. high ..... £25.

813* Figure of Anubis, walking, on a bronze pedestal, 8 in. high, £16.

This well preserved statue may be considered unique, it being the only one, representing Anubis, that has as yet been discovered.

814 Statue of Horus senior, in solid bronze, in a walking position, with the head of the Hawk, eyes set in silver, the head surmounted by an ornament, consisting of the feathers, globe, and two serpents, highly preserved, and of fine work, 12 in. high ..... £8. 18*s.* 6*d.*

815*Statue of Jupiter, solid bronze, in a walking position, head surmounted with the globe and feathers, highly preserved, fine work, 12 in. high ..... £20. 5*s.*

816*A Priapus, in solid bronze, in an upright posture, upon a double pedestal; round the neck is a collar of gold; upon the smaller pedestal are represented eight bows, two "*cartouches*," one containing the name of a king, and hieroglyphics, inlaid with gold and silver: there are also hieroglyphics on the larger pedestal, 9 in. high, £30. 5*s.*

817*The Figure-Head of a boat, representing the head of Isis, ornamented, and face covered with silver; head surmounted by the globe and horns, fine work, 10 in. high, £10. 10*s.*

818*A Mirror, of solid mixed metal, probably of gold, platina, &c. with the handle of solid bronze, ornamented on either side with the head of Isis, very interesting and exceedingly rare, 11 in. high ..... £36. 5*s.*

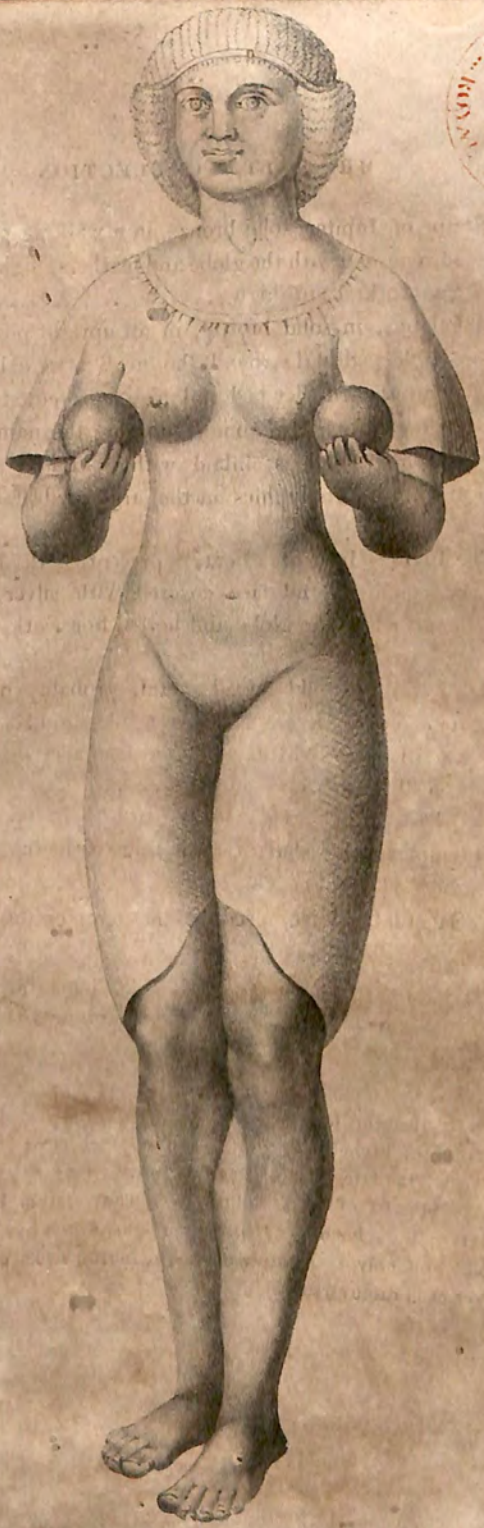
819 An Instrument used by the priests for perfuming the temples, the shaft terminating with the head of a goose, 22 in. long ..... £2. 12*s.* 6*d.*

820*A Sacerdotal Vase, used in the temples for holy water, 4½ in. in diameter ..... £11. 12*s.*

This very curious and interesting relic is composed of mixed metal, and on being struck with a piece of iron continues its sound for an unusual length of time.

821*Statue of a Queen, 2 ft. 8 in. high ..... £20.

In the collection formerly made by, and purchased of the late Mr. Salt by the French government, was a statue very similar to this, and of which the late Mr. Champollion gave a long account of in his detailed catalogue of that Collection. That statue, however, was imperfect, and much smaller than the present, which has been covered with gold, and may be considered as the most perfect of its size that has as yet been discovered.



STATUE OF A QUEEN

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

PAPYRI,

FOUND IN THE TOMBS AT THEBES, ABYDOS, AND MEMPHIS.

822 A Papyrus, consisting of five pages of thirteen lines each, in the Hieratic character, followed by a painting representing offerings to Osiris, over whom are hieroglyphics in black ..... *Thebes*, £12. 12*s*.

This is an interesting papyrus, as all those which have been hitherto discovered written in Hieratic character, are generally illustrated with small figures, whereas the present has only one large painting at the end.

823* A small but perfect papyrus, in the Demotic character, consisting of a Letter of twenty-one lines, 12 in. high and 4 in. wide ..... *Memphis*, £6. 6*s*.

824 Another Papyrus, consisting of a Letter of thirteen lines, in the Demotic character, larger than the previous one, 11 in. high and 3 in. wide ..... *Memphis*, £3. 13*s*.

825* Roll of Papyrus, most beautifully written in the Hieratic character ..... *Abydos*, £9. 5*s*.

This papyrus is of the most delicate material, more like fine linen. It is probably above fifteen feet in length, and might, with care, easily be opened. The first portion has separated from the roll, but is believed to be quite perfect.

826 A perfect and highly preserved roll of Papyrus, with figures and hieroglyphics ..... £15. 15*s*.

This papyrus is probably 10 feet in length, and might be unrolled with the greatest facility. It was taken from the inside of a wooden statue of Osiris, found in the tombs at Thebes.

827* Another, equally perfect and of a similar character, £16. 10*s*.

This is probably of about the same length, and was taken from a similar statue.

828* Another, but larger roll of Papyrus, with figures and hieroglyphics ..... *Thebes*, £15. 15*s*.

The commencement of this papyrus is slightly broken; the remainder appears to be perfect, and fully capable of being unrolled.

829*A magnificent and perfect Papyrus, in the Hieratic character, ornamented with numerous figures most delicately executed in black ..... *Thebes*, £91.

This extraordinary and wonderfully preserved papyrus is eighteen inches wide and about sixteen feet in length.

830 Another Papyrus, equally magnificent and perfect, in the Demotic character ..... *Thebes*, £50.

The papyri in the Demotic character are generally small, and always found in the vases composed of terra-cotta.

The present may undoubtedly be considered the largest and most perfect extant.

831*A Papyrus, written in the Greek character, consisting of seven pages, each containing twenty-six lines, 5 ft. long by 1 ft. broad ..... £66.

From the memorandum given by the late Mr. Salt relative to the contents of this most valuable and highly interesting papyrus, we are informed it mentions historically the city of Memphis, and that it was found in a vase at that place. It is dated in the 21st or 24th year of Ptolemy Philometor.

This papyrus was originally written over with the Demotic character, but afterwards with that of the Greek, and is therefore of the highest interest, as it evidently proves that the papyri was not of that brittle and untenable nature as supposed by many antiquarians; though, with regard to those written in the Greek character, it is true, that generally they are all of a more pliable nature than those of the Hieroglyphical; but, in the present collection, some in the Hieroglyphical character are equally pliable.

The same circumstance coincides with that relating to the Greek and Latin MS. rolls discovered at Pompeii, as we are informed that those in the Greek character were opened with one-twentieth part of the difficulty as those in the Latin.

It may be here observed, that at Alexandria, where the humidity of the country is very great, the Papyri in the Hieratic character, and many of the others, unrol with the greatest ease.

832 Another Papyrus, in the Greek character, consisting of a Letter relating to a certain Asclipius, with an account of the bread used for the different periods at the ceremonies in the Temple of Serapis, quite perfect, 12 in. high by 8 in. broad ..... *Memphis*, £70.

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LIBRARY





BUST of RAMESES.
N°839

833 Another Epistolary Papyrus, in the Greek character, *Memphis*, £30.

This papyrus is exceedingly interesting, and is probably unique. It is folded, with the original seal unbroken, has never been opened, and is in the highest state of preservation.

134*A roll of white Leather, in the finest state of preservation, and beautifully written on, as in the Papyri, with Hieratic characters, in black and red ..... £31.

This unique, most interesting and extraordinary relic was taken from underneath the neck of a mummy found in the tombs at Thebes; it is five inches broad, and probably about five feet long.

This relic satisfactorily proves the use of leather, occasionally used in the place of papyri, by the ancient Egyptians, contrary to the opinions given by many antiquarians and historians.

STATUES IN CALCAREOUS STONE, BASALT, &c.

835 Statue of a Mummy, in calcareous stone, painted, and with six lines of hieroglyphics, finely cut, 12 in. high, *Thebes*, £2. 4*s*.

836*Statue in stone, representing a priest standing and holding a Tablet, on which are ten lines of hieroglyphics, with others round the pedestal, 16 in. high.. *Thebes*, £4. 4*s*.

837*Statue composed of porcelain and other material, representing Isis with the Lion's head, seated upon a throne, underneath which are four victims stretched at full-length, very curious and interesting, 8 in. high, *Thebes*, £7.

838 Statue in basalt, representing a priest in a kneeling position, on a stand, holding in his hands another small statue of Jupiter, seated, 13 in. high ..... £60.

This very beautiful statue was discovered in the Temple of Bubastes, Lower Egypt; and may be justly considered as one of the finest specimens of Egyptian art extant.

839* The Bust of a colossal statue of Rameses the Great, in hard calcareous stone, beautiful work, finely preserved, £100.

The royal statue from which this bust was taken was discovered in an open plain at Abydos; and its fine state of preservation is somewhat extraordinary, as we are informed that the lower part was completely decayed. That portion was buried in sand, and the injury it had sustained appeared evidently to have arisen from the sand around it having been saturated with much water, and afterwards affected by the extreme heat of the sun.

SEPULCHRAL TABLETS, IN STONE,

TAKEN FROM THE SIDES OF THE TOMBS AT ABYDOS.

840 A Tablet, representing a priest and female kneeling to Osiris, &c., and underneath are fourteen other figures, with hieroglyphics, 2 feet 5 in. high and 21 in. broad, £1. 16*s.*

841 Another, a priest and a female offering to Osiris, &c. and underneath are seven figures and four lines of hieroglyphics, finely engraved, 2 feet 6 in. high and 18 in. broad, £1. 13*s.*

842 Another, a priest with offerings to, and holding in his hand an instrument with incense, before Osiris, &c. and underneath are ten figures, singularly draped, 2 feet 8 in. high and 8 in. broad ..... £2. 10*s.*

843 Another, representing a large figure of a priest seated on a throne, before whom is a table with numerous offerings; above are four lines of hieroglyphics, and underneath fifteen various figures, 3 feet high, and 22 in. broad, £3. 6*s.*

844* A Tablet, in the form of a portico, representing a king seated on his throne, holding in his right hand a folded roll of papyrus; before him are a table and numerous offerings; above are three lines of hieroglyphics, and underneath are three sitting figures smelling at the lotus flower, partly coloured, finely preserved, and in bas relief, 2 feet 8 in. high, and 21 in. broad ..... £4. 4*s.*

845*A Tablet, representing Osiris, Isis, and Horus; in front is the lotus flower, having on the top the four deities of the Amenti, and behind a priest with uplifted hands; underneath are eighteen sitting figures. The tablet is surmounted by the globe, with extended wings, and holding a "*cartouche*," 2 feet 8 in. high and 16 in. broad, £7. 7*s*.

846 A Tablet, representing a priest seated, with numerous figures and hieroglyphics, 2 feet 5 in. high and 16 in. broad ..... £4. 4*s*.

847 An exceedingly curious Tablet, in the form of a portico, the upper part representing a king seated on his throne, before whom are a table and numerous offerings: underneath are two figures, one holding in his right hand the lotus flower, and in his left a goose; the other has in his right hand a vase, and in his left a spoon, offering the contents to the same king, who is in an erect position, and holds in his right hand the sceptre; behind is the figure of a female. Between the figures of the priest and king, is a boy, holding in his hand as an offering, the leg of a bull, with hieroglyphics singularly painted and cut in intaglio, 2 feet 11 in. high and 2 feet 2 in. broad, £3. 3*s*.

648*A Tablet, divided into three compartments, commencing with the date, being the sixty-second year of the reign of Rameses the Great, followed by a "*cartouche*," 12 in. long, bearing the titles and name of the deceased; underneath are represented Osiris seated on his throne, and three deities, each holding in his right hand the key of the Nile; in front of Osiris is the lotus flower, surmounted by the four deities of Amenti, and the figure of a priest kneeling. The second and third compartment each contain seven seated figures smelling at the lotus flower before a table with offerings, behind which is a priest, 2 feet 5 in. high and 21 in. broad ..... £23.

This tablet is in the highest state of preservation, and the hieroglyphics with which it is covered are finely cut.

849* A Tablet, containing nine lines of hieroglyphics, (dipthong) finely cut, underneath is a figure seated on a throne before a table, and numerous figures, &c., 2 feet 8 in. high and 19 in. broad ..... £2. 2*s.*

850 A Tablet, containing numerous figures and hieroglyphics, (damaged), 3 feet 6 in. high and 26 in. broad .... 13*s.*

851 A Tablet of hard stone, representing the figure of a king, 14 inches high, seated on a throne, with offerings, hieroglyphics, &c., 2 feet high and 2 feet 6 in. long, £3*s.* 3*s.*

852* The Mummy of a Royal Personage, in two cases, £320. 5*s.*

This is doubtless the most extraordinary and magnificent specimen extant of the splendour with which the ancient Egyptians mummied the bodies of those whom they considered destined to rule over them, either as their chief or priest.

The body, which is 5 ft. 10 in. in length, is enveloped in a case composed of a thick composition laid on linen, which has been afterwards coloured with light blue, as a ground work, on which the various ornaments and hieroglyphics in gold are placed in relief.

To enter into a minute detail of all the figures and ornaments with which this case is adorned, would require more space than the limits of a sale catalogue would allow; suffice it to write, that it is in the most wonderful state of preservation, and on either side of the mask of the head is a "cartouche," and round it is a wreath of flowers; and similar ones at the feet.

The outer part of the first case is highly ornamented; the front much in a similar manner to that of the body, but the lower portion contains five long lines of hieroglyphics, containing a "cartouche," and ornamented with the figures of Amenti, &c.

It is impossible to convey any idea of the decorations of the inner part of this case. It is entirely covered with figures and hieroglyphical emblems, similar to those paintings which are represented as adorning the interior of the tombs of the kings of Egypt; and it may here be observed, that this is the only mummy which has as yet been discovered with its case thus adorned; and it contains at the top two "cartouches," similar to those on the side of the head.

The outer case is nearly eight feet in height; and is entirely covered over with hieroglyphics on a black ground.

SEVENTH DAY'S SALE.

IDOLS IN PORCELAIN,

FOUND IN THE TOMBS AT MEMPHIS.

853 Eight Idols in porcelain ..... 6*s.*
854 Seven others ..... 7*s.*
855 Seven others ..... 6*s.*
856 Nine others ..... 6*s.*
857 Nine others, well executed ..... 12*s.*
858 Six others ..... 7*s.*
859 Six others ..... 6*s.*
860 Three others, with hieroglyphics ..... 12*s.*
861 Three others, fine ..... £1. 1*s.*
862 Two others, very fine ..... £1. 5*s.*
863 Two others, larger ..... 15*s.*

FIGURES OF VARIOUS DEITIES AND ORNAMENTS,

IN PORCELAIN, HARD STONE; CORNELIAN, &c.

864 Thirteen various objects, &c..... *Memphis, &c.* 13*s.*
865 Fifteen others..... *Memphis, &c.* 17*s.*
866*Six differently formed Draftsmen, &c..... *Thebes*, £2. 3*s.*
867*An Ornament, composed of four figures of Bubastes joined; figure of Pthah, and another, *Abydos*, £1. 11*s.*
868 Minute Figure of Pthah, with two faces, having on the head a Scarabeus, curious, 1 in. high; Figure of Thoth, and another ..... £1. 7*s.*

869 A Monkey, curious, 1 in. high; and a Deity, kneeling and holding a globe, 1½ in. high ..... *Thebes*, £1. 17*s.*

870 Two different Figures of Bubastes, and one of Typhon, fine, *Abydos*, £1. 11*s.*

871* A singular Figure, in blue porcelain, of Pthah standing on two crocodiles, and having a Scarabeus on his head, 2¾ in. high ..... *Memphis*, £2. 6*s.*

872* Bubastes seated, in porcelain, very fine, 2¾ in. high, *Lower Egypt*, £1. 16*s.*

873* Mendes, in porcelain, very fine, 2¾ in. ... *Memphis*, £1. 9*s.*

874 The Three Deities, in a Tablet, fine, 2 in. high, *Memphis*, £2. 6*s.*

875 Figures of the Hare, Hawk, two Lions, &c. *Thebes*, £1. 10*s.*

876 The Emblem of the God Kneeph, as Agathodæmon; a Pig, and a Hawk ..... *Memphis*, £1. 10*s.*

877 A Cat, seated, and surrounded by its little ones; and the Hawk, both porcelain, very curious, *Abydos*, £6. 8*s.* 6*d.*

878 Figures of Anubis, and a Priapus, curious, 2 in. high, *Abydos*, 10*s.*

879* A Figure in green porcelain of Pthah, head surmounted with numerous ornaments; he is standing on two crocodiles, and is embraced by the figure of Neith at the back, 2½ in. high ..... *Memphis*, £4. 11*s.*

880 Six Figures, in porcelain, of various deities, very fine, *Memphis*, £1. 17*s.*

881 Six Rings for the fingers, in porcelain, *Memphis*, £1. 14*s.*

882 Nine various Deities and other objects, in hard stone, *Memphis*, 15*s.*

883 Figure of a Deity seated, in lapis lazuli, very fine, 1 in. high; the Hawk, and an Ornament in hard stone, *Memphis*, £1. 10*s.*

884 A Pillow, of hard stone, beautifully polished, ½ in. high, *Memphis*, £1. 5*s.*

885 An Emblem, in cornelian, 2½ in. high ..... *Memphis*, 10*s.*

886 A Nilometer; an Eye, and three other Ornaments, *Memphis*, £1. 4*s*.

887 An engraved Ring, and a Vase, both cornelian, *Memphis*, £1. 2*s*.

888 Necklace, composed of amethyst beads . . *Thebes*, £2. 3*s*.

889 The Nilometer, in porcelain, a very fine specimen of this interesting object, 4¾ in. high .... *Thebes*, £2. 12*s*. 6*d*.

890* Figure of a female, in terra-cotta, very curious, having formed part of a pendant ornament ..... £2.

891* Figure of a naked female, in calcareous stone, 4¾ in. high, *Memphis*, £6.

This forms a very perfect and beautiful specimen of Egyptian art, the figure is of the most delicate workmanship.

892* An upright Vase, in the form of the lotus flower, used for holding colour, 4 in. high ..... *Memphis*, £31.

This very beautiful, and probably unique relic, is composed of a bright blue glass composition, delicately striped with white and yellow. It probably formed the toilette ornament of a lady of rank; and it contains some of the original colour used for the eyes, and the brush or stick, composed of hard stone.

893 A Talisman, of cornelian, engraved, 3½ in. long, *Memphis*, £1. 13*s*.

SCARABEI,

FOUND IN THE TOMBS AT THEBES.

894 Twelve Scarabei, of various compositions, well engraved, £2. 10*s*.

895* Twelve others, finely engraved, six of them having "*cartouches*" .....£5. 2*s*. 6*d*.

896 A Scarabeus of hard stone, with the figure of Horus seated, with the symbol of Osiris, &c. finely engraved, ½ in. long, £1. 1*s*.

897 An engraved Scarabeus, of amethyst; another, in lapis lazuli, with the head of the Hawk ..... 9*s*.

898 A finely cut and engraved Scarabeus, of sardonyx, exceedingly rare, $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long..... £1. 12*s.*

899 Two Scarabei, the one of cornelian, and the other serpentine stone ..... 17*s.*

900*A Scarabeus of blue porcelain, with hieroglyphics and a "*cartouche*," above 2 in. long ..... £8.

901 Another, in hard stone, with seven lines of hieroglyphics, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long..... £2. 2*s.*

902 A very finely cut Scarabeus, of hard stone, "*verde antico*" $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. long and $1\frac{3}{4}$ broad ..... £2. 3*s.*

903*A very singularly formed Scarabeus, in the form of a vase, with twelve lines of hieroglyphics, finely cut; an exceedingly rare specimen, $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. long and $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. broad, £7. 5*s.*

904*A Tablet, of hard stone, containing in the centre a Scarabeus, with the legs extended, underneath is represented a boat, with a deity seated at each end; on the reverse are six lines of hieroglyphics, and two deities standing on a similar boat, 4 in. long and 3 in. broad ..... £12.

ORNAMENTS IN GOLD.

905*Necklace, composed of numerous beads, of different and curious form, in gold and cornelian ..... £9. 9*s.*

Attached to this Necklace, which was taken from a female mummy found at Thebes, is a small gold Tablet, representing two deities seated before the lotus flower.

906 A gold Ring ..... *Memphis*, £2.

907 A Solid gold Ring, with the figure a deity, finely engraved, *Memphis*, £13. 10*s.*

908 The Eye, in cornelian, set in gold as a Ring, *Memphis*, £4. 6*s.*

909 An Amulet, of lapis lazuli, set in gold as a Ring, *Memphis*, £1. 12*s.*

910 Solid gold ring, with the figure of Isis seated, *Memphis*, £1. 13*s.*

911 A twisted gold Pin, surmounted with the head of a dog, *Memphis*, £3. 6*s.*

912* A small Cat, and a Deity, in gold; and a small Animal in ivory ..... *Thebes*, £2. 10*s.*

913* Pair of gold Earrings ..... *Memphis*, £1. 2*s.*

914* Ten various curious Ornaments in silver, *Memphis*, £3. 3*s.*

915 An Abraxos, the figure of a Monkey seated, of very fine work, and round the figure is an inscription in Greek capitals, set in modern gold .. *Alexandria*, £7. 17*s.* 6*d.*

916 An Abraxos, of lapis lazuli, representing on the one side a most curious figure, with two pair of wings extended, its head surmounted with numerous ornaments and hieroglyphics; in the right hand it holds a scorpion, and in the left a lion; it has the tail and feet of the Hawk; and underneath is a "*cartouche*," composed of the figures of animals, and among them appears to be that of the giraffe. On the reverse is an inscription of eight lines, in the Greek character ..... £24. 5*s.*

This exceedingly curious relic was found in Menia, Upper Egypt.

VARIOUS OBJECTS IN WOOD.

917 Four Figures of mummies, painted, and with hieroglyphics, *Memphis*, 8*s.*

918 Four others..... *Thebes*, 19*s.*

919 Figure of a mummy, in ebony, with hieroglyphics sharply cut, and two others ..... *Memphis*, £2. 2*s.*

920 Two Figures of the Hawk painted ..... 11*s.*

921 Figure of a mummy, the face gilt, head ornamented by the Plumes, and down the centre are three lines of hieroglyphics, 30 in. high..... *Memphis*, £1. 11*s.*

922 Two painted Vases, and a wooden Pillow.... *Thebes*, £1.

923 A Tablet, painted on both sides; the one with offerings to Osiris, &c. with hieroglyphics; the other the figure of a deity, with extended wings, and holding in its hands a symbol, 18 in. high and 13 in. broad, *Thebes*, £3. 13*s*. 6*d*.

924 A Tablet, representing the head of Thoth; underneath, Horus, holding in each hand animals, and below are two crocodiles, very rude work, in bas relief, 8¼ in. high and 6½ in. broad..... *Memphis*, £1. 1*s*.

925* Figure of a deity, with the head of the Ibis, standing in the centre of a boat..... *Memphis*, £2. 13*s*.

926 Figure of a priest, in hard wood; singular workmanship, with moveable arms, on a stand, on which are hieroglyphics, 9 in. high..... *Memphis*, £2. 6*s*.

927 A painted Box, with hieroglyphics on the cover, 13 in. high, 10½ in. broad, and 16½ in. long, *Thebes*, £20. 5*s*.

928* Two Musical Instruments..... *Thebes*, £8.

928* A Staff..... £1. 1*s*.

928* Three Staves..... £1. 7*s*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

929* A set of Carpenters' Tools, consisting of an Axe, a Hatchet, three Chisels, &c.; all with the original handles..... £20.

The above highly interesting objects were found in a tomb at Thebes. Each instrument and some of the handles contain hieroglyphics and the same "cartouche."

929* A set of Carpenters' Tools, contained in the original Basket..... £33. 10*s*.

This is probably the most complete and extraordinary set of tools that have hitherto been found. Those enumerated in the previous lot, as also in lot 407, are only models, but equally interesting as the present collection of the originals.

The basket was found in the smaller Temple of Isis, at Thebes, and contains an Adze, a Chisel, two large Instruments for sculpturing, two Gimlets, &c. Most of the instruments have the original handles, that of the adze is admirably made, having an additional piece of wood or wedge attached for the purpose of making tight the iron.

929* Three Measures or Rules, composed of hard wood, the
** first 2 ft. 9½ in. long, and containing a line of hieroglyphics; the second 2 ft. 9 in. long, and the third 16½ in. long, each containing in hieroglyphics the name of "*Erpa*," ..... £10.

These highly important and interesting objects were found in a tomb at Thebes.

929* A boy's play Ball, the inside made of the husk of corn,
*** the outside of leather, very curious ..... 14*s.*

930* The Cap of a boy, with an ivory ornament attached to it. *Thebes*, £4. 10*s.*

This is an object of exceeding interest; it illustrates the perfection to which the ancient Egyptians had brought the use of leather; the cap is formed of one piece, intermixed apparently with net-work, but which, upon much examination, appears to have been made or cut from the solid material with an instrument.

931 Two Masks of mummies, gilt ..... 12*s.*

932 A Basket, containing various specimens of Bread and Fruit, in high preservation ..... *Thebes*, £2. 2*s.*

933 An exceedingly fine specimen of a Mummied Ibis, 16 in. long ..... *Thebes*, £1. 1*s.*

934 Two others, 16 in. long ..... *Thebes*, 14*s.*

935 A Pillow, of marble, 7 in. high ..... £4. 2*s.*

936 Statue of Osiris, 13½ in. high ..... £1. 3*s.*

This is an object of great interest; the interior of the statue contains barley, and the same observation as made in lot 79 of the first day's sale will apply to this. The present figure is more rudely executed, and covered with asphaltum.

VASES IN ALABASTER, TERRA-COTTA, &c.

937 Two alabaster Lachrymatories, the one 16½ in. high, the other 3 in. ..... *Abydos*, £1. 6*s*.

938*An elegantly formed alabaster Cup, 4½ in. high, *Abydos*, £12.

939*Alabaster Vase, fine, 6½ in. high ..... *Abydos*, £5. 10*s*.

940*An elegantly formed alabaster Vase, with stand of the same material, 5 in. high ..... *Memphis*, £2. 6*s*.

941*Small round Vase, of Corinthian marble; and another of basalt, with cover ..... *Thebes*, £2. 15*s*.

942*A very elegantly formed Vase, of dark blue glass composition, intermixed with stripes of white, yellow, and light blue, very beautiful, 3½ in. high... *Memphis*, £37.

943*An elegantly formed Vase, of serpentine marble, with handles, very fine, 4½ in. high ..... *Memphis*, £6. 6*s*.

944 The Four Sepulchral Vases, in alabaster: the covers representing the human head, down the front of each Vase are three lines of hieroglyphics ..... *Memphis*, £17.

945 Three terra-cotta Vases, with handles, *Memphis*, £1. 10*s*.

946*A round Vase, of porcelain, ornamented, and having in front hieroglyphics, 6½ in. high ..... *Thebes*, £5. 5*s*.

947*A singularly formed terra-cotta Vase, with handle, *Memphis*, £2. 2*s*.

948*A Cup, of bright blue porcelain, 3¾ in. high, *Memphis*, £4.

MANUSCRIPT ROLLS OF PAPYRUS,

From the Tombs at Thebes, Memphis, and Abydos.

949 Roll of Papyrus, in the Hieroglyphical characters, with figures, 2½ in. broad ..... *Thebes*, £4. 4*s*.

950 Another, uncertain, 8 in. broad ..... *Thebes*, £3. 13*s*. 6*d*.

951 A Roll of Papyrus, in the Hieroglyphical characters, with numerous figures, coloured, 6½ in. broad and about 6 ft. long ..... *Thebes*, £10. 10*s*.

952 A beautifully preserved Roll of Papyrus, in the Hieratic character, 12 in. broad and about 8 ft. long, *Abydos*, £20. 10*s*.

953 An Epistle on Papyrus, in the Demotic character, consisting of nineteen lines, 12 in. high and 4½ in. broad; and the portion of another ..... *Memphis*, £5. 5*s*.

954* An other Epistle on Papyrus, in the Greek characters, beautifully written on both sides ..... *Memphis*, £35.

955 A highly preserved Roll of Papyrus, in the Hieroglyphical characters, with numerous figures, 15½ in. broad and about 5 ft. long ..... *Thebes*, £15.

956 Another, 16 in. broad and about 8 ft. long, *Thebes*, £8. 8*s*.

BRONZE STATUES, &c.

Found in the Pyramids at Thebes, Abydos, and Memphis.

957* Figure of Thoth, standing between two sphynxes, 2¼ in. high ..... *The Pyramids*, £1. 10*s*.

958* Figure of a Priest, in a standing posture, holding between his knees a roll of Papyrus, which he is in the act of unrolling and reading; on the original wooden pedestal, 4½ in. high ..... *The Pyramids*, £7. 15*s*.

959 Statue of Mendes, head surmounted by the Globe, 7 in. high ..... *The Pyramids*, £1. 1*s*.

960 Statue of Horus-Harpocrates, surmounted by the ornament of Jupiter, &c, 7 in. high, *The Pyramids*, £1. 10*s*.

961 Statue of Horus, senior, in a walking position, and on a bronze pedestal, 7½ in. high ... *The Pyramids*, £1. 10*s*.

962 Statue of Isis, in a sitting position; head surmounted by the Serpent and the Globe; on her knees she is holding the figure of Horus, junior, 10 in. high, *The Pyramids*, £7.

This is one of the finest statues that has been found in the pyramids.

963 Statue of Osiris, fine and perfect, 21 in. high, *The Pyramids*, £3. 10*s*.

964*Figure of a Rat, on a pedestal, 2½ in. high and 7 in. long, *The Pyramids*, £3. 13*s*. 6*d*.

965 A Cat, seated on a wooden pedestal, 4½ in. long, *The Pyramids*, £2. 8*s*.

966*A small Mirror, with handle, ornamented with the figures of the Hawk, and the Figure-head of a Boat, *The Pyramids*, £11. 5*s*.

967*A Seal and Cylinder, with hieroglyphics and a "*cartouche*," *The Pyramids*, £8. 8*s*.

968*A Jug, with handle, 4½ in. high ..... *Thebes*, £3.

969*A Vase or Bottle, of mixed material, with handle, 8½ in. high ..... *Thebes*, £8. 8*s*.

970*Seven various mirrors ..... *Abydos*, £8.

STATUES IN ALABASTER, CALCAREOUS STONE, &c.

971 Figure of a Mummy, in alabaster, with hieroglyphics cut, 8 in. high ..... *Memphis*, £1. 17*s*.

972 Another, in black stone, with hieroglyphics, 8 in. high, *Memphis*, £3. 10*s*.

973*The Statue of a Female, in red terra-cotta; she is represented in the act of playing a musical instrument, similar to those of the originals in the present day's sale—(see No. 928). She has a singularly formed head-dress, on which is surmounted a small vase; and the whole statue is hollow for the purpose of using it as a bottle, as is seen by the liquid material at the top, 9 in. high ..... *Thebes*, £11.

974 Statue of a Female, in calcareous stone, seated on a pedestal, 7 in. high ..... *Abydos*, £1. 17*s*.

975*A singularly formed and rudely executed Figure of a Man, seated on a pedestal, which is placed on another, having in front an altar, approached by six steps, 7 in. high ..... *Abydos*, £8. 8*s*.

976*A Statue, in calcareous stone, representing the figures of a Man and his Wife, seated on a pedestal; at the back and sides are figures and hieroglyphics, 15 in. high, *Thebes*, £17. 5*s*.

This beautiful object, which is in the highest state of preservation, is placed on a pedestal of red stone, round which is a line of hieroglyphics.

MISCELLANEOUS IN CALCAREOUS STONE.

977*A sacrificing Stone, covered with hieroglyphics, 10½ in. broad and 14 in. long ..... £4. 2*s*.

978*A Pyramid, containing in the front a seated figure, with hieroglyphics, 23 in. high ..... £3. 5*s*.

979*An Altar, finely engraved, representing offerings to Osiris, and underneath are numerous figures and hieroglyphics, 2 ft. 4 in. high and 8½ in. broad ..... £8. 10*s*.

980*A Sanctuary, containing on the upper part four, and on each side one line of hieroglyphics, 2 ft. 8 in. high and 18 in. broad ..... £7. 10*s*.

981 Another, much injured, but containing several "*cartouches*," £6.

This was purchased by Mr. Sams, who has succeeded in restoring it.

SEPULCHRAL TABLETS IN STONE,

Taken from the sides of the Tombs at Abydos.

982* A Tablet, representing in the centre two standing figures, 18 in. in height, the one a female smelling at the lotus flower, the other a male, and holding in his right hand the key of the Nile; the figures are divided by an upright line of hieroglyphics, and in front of the female is a child holding a vase; on the top are five lines of hieroglyphics, 2 in. each in height, containing the titles and name of the person deceased. Underneath the two figures are four others, holding in their hands various

offerings to the deceased, 3 ft. 8 in. high and 2 ft. 6 in. broad ..... £24. 5*s.*

This highly preserved tablet is 6½ inches thick, and the hieroglyphics (dipthong) and figures are beautifully and sharply cut in intaglio.

983*A Tablet, in the form of a portico, representing offerings by two priests and a female to Osiris sitting on his throne; underneath are represented the deceased persons, husband and wife, seated before a table covered with fruit, &c., at the back of which are the attendant priest and four kneeling figures smelling at the lotus flower, &c. On the top are various symbols, and down the sides hieroglyphics are also intermixed with the figures. A beautiful Tablet, in the highest state of preservation, 3 ft. 1 in. high, 2 ft. broad, and 4½ in. thick ..... £27. 5*s.*

984*A Tablet, divided into four compartments; the first representing in the centre the symbols of Jupiter, placed on an altar, and on the one side is represented Horus, and on the other Isis, and at the back of each is a priest; the second, third, and fourth compartments consist of twenty-six figures of priests in a similar position to those in the upper compartments. The whole Tablet, which is deeply cut in intaglio, and covered with hieroglyphics, 4 ft. 6 in. high, 3 ft. broad, and 6 in. thick, £6. 12*s.*

985*A Tablet, divided into four compartments; on the left of the upper part, is the figure of a king, with offerings to Osiris and Isis, seated on their throne; on the left is the same figure, with numerous offerings on a table, to a Priapus; the second and third divisions represent fourteen figures seated, and in the lower compartment are four lines of hieroglyphics deeply cut, 3 ft. 1 in. high, 2 ft. broad, and 3 in. thick ..... £14. 5*s.*

The above has the appearance of having been a royal tablet. It is in high preservation, and the numerous figures with which it is adorned are in fine relief.

986*The Mummy of a Priest, 5 ft. 7 in. high, in a case, £12. 15*s*.

The case in which this Mummy is contained, was, previously to its being sold, discovered by those learned in hieroglyphics, to be that which had belonged to the body of a king. In justice to the memory of the late Mr. Salt, it may be stated, that he never saw the case or the mummy it contained; both having been accidentally purchased of an Arab by Giovanni D'Athanasi, after the death of Mr. Salt; and though the former has proved himself worthy of the highest praises for his unwearied researches, yet he does not pretend for a moment to possess a knowledge of the hieroglyphical character.

The extraordinary interest which this case possessed was therefore consequently known only to a few, and to those who might be desirous of possessing it; the result of which was, that it was purchased at a mere trifle for the British Museum. It was afterwards minutely examined by several learned antiquarians, among whom was the Rev. George Tomlinson, who wrote a paper on the subject, which was read at the Royal Society of Literature on the 10th of last December, and the following notice of it is from the "*Athenæum*" of the 26th of the same month:

"The only figures delineated on the coffin are two; they represent Isis and Nepthys making offerings or prayers. Between them appears a single line of hieroglyphics, running (contrary to the usual practice) downwards, from the breast to the foot. The first word is obliterated, but the inscription probably began as such inscriptions usually do, with the word Osiris. The place which would be occupied by the proper name, if it related to a private individual, is filled by a royal title, which reads, Enantoph, or Einè-en-toph. This inscription Mr. Tomlinson interpreted thus: "Osiris, king, Enatoph, (or Einè-en-toph), deceased. These images, O offspring of Isis, King, we give thee, with food, a tomb, (or coffin), and vases of aromatic ointment; O offspring of Isis Nepthys." The inscription on the foot of the coffin is thus: "These are figures of Isis and Nepthys. They come to offer prayers to thee, Ruler of Gods, King Enantoph deceased." These inscriptions leave no doubt, that the coffin was originally that of the king whose name is inscribed upon it, though it is at present tenanted by the mummy of a priest, of much later date.

The royal family, in which several persons of this name are found—that of the Osirtesens—flourished before the period of the eighteenth dynasty; Enantoph was, therefore, a personage of high antiquity. The

lowest date which can, with any probability, be assigned to this interesting relic, is the seventeenth century B. C.

Mr. Tomlinson concluded his memoir with some remarks on the name Enatoph, as it appears in the tablet of Karnac, the result of which seemed rather to render it certain, that one series, at least, of the long list of royal names in that record, is contemporary with a part of the line of succession in the Tablet of Abydos. Mature researches will probably bring out similar results with regard to other series. At all events, these observations proved that it will require something more than the Tablet of Karnac to establish the existence of a successian of sixty-four Pharaohs, previous to the time of Exodus."

Such is the account given of this most interesting and early relic, one, of very great importance, as being the only royal coffin that has been as yet found during the researches and constant excavations that have taken place. There is one point, however, still remains to be inquired into. Whether or no the coffin when discovered contained the body of the priest which now tenants it. Giovanni D'Athanasi, on being questioned on this point, stated, that the Arab from whom he purchased them, said they were found together, but that when he arrived in Egypt he would endeavour to obtain every information on the subject.

Mr. Cullimore, who is now making researches on the Oriental cylinders, with a view of connecting them by a series, published on one sheet, a valuable and useful "*Chronologie Hieroglyphica;* being the Tablets of Kings from Abydos and Karnak incorporated, &c." The royal title, or "*Cartouche*" which is on the case of the mummy alluded to, is here found on the Tablet of Abydos, *see column* vii.

EIGHTH DAY'S SALE.

IDOLS IN PORCELAIN, &c.

FOUND IN THE TOMBS AT MEMPHIS.

987 Nine various Idols ..... 5*s.* 6*d.*
988 Nine others ..... 7*s.*
989 Six others ..... 5*s.* 6*d.*
990 Six others ..... 7*s.*
991 Eight others ..... 8*s.*
992 Four others, in blue porcelain, fine ..... £1. 15*s.*
993 Two others, with hieroglyphics, fine ..... 18*s.*
994 Two others ..... £1. 5*s.*
995 Two others, larger, fine ..... £1. 7*s.*

FIGURES OF DEITIES, & OTHER ORNAMENTS,

IN

PORCELAIN, LAPIS LAZULI, CORNELIAN, &c.

PRINCIPALLY FOUND AT MEMPHIS.

996 Various ..... £1.
997 Various ..... 10*s.*
998-9 Various ..... 5*s.*
1000 Various ..... 18*s.*
1001 Eighteen pieces ..... 12*s.*
1002 Eleven others ..... 16*s.*
1003 Figures of the Hawk, Ram, and three other Animals, £1. 1*s.*

1004 Bubastes, seated; two Cats, and a Pig, all in porcelain, 18*s.*

1005 Seven various pieces..... 10*s.*

1006 Six small Figures of various Deities ..... £1. 5*s.*

1007 Six larger ..... £1. 5*s.*

1008 The three Deities, in a Tablet ..... £1. 6*s.*

1009*Four finger Rings, in blue porcelain ..... 19*s.*

1010*A double Figure of Thoth, and another of Nepthe.. 16*s.*

1011 A Nilometer, in porcelain, 3½ in. high..... 12*s.*

1012*Figure, in porcelain, of a Deity, standing on a Lion, fine, 4½ in. high ..... £1. 8*s.*

1013*The Hawk, in blue porcelain, fine, 4 in. high..... £1.

1014 Figure of Pthah, in hard stone, curious and fine work, 2¾ in. high..... £1.

1015*Four Figures of the Hawk, Crocodile, and Frog, very curious, one in lapis lazuli..... 14*s.*

1016 Figures of two Deities, and other objects in lapis lazuli and hard stone ..... *Thebes*, 9*s.*

1017 A Pillow, in hard stone, highly polished, ½ in. high, *Thebes*, 19*s.*

1018 Two Vases, one of a transparent and delicately coloured hard stone, very curious, 1 in. high; and an emblem, *Thebes*, 11*s.*

1019 A small Cat as an Amulet; a small Ring, and the Figure of Thoth, all cornelian..... *Thebes*, £1. 4*s.*

1020 Various Objects in cornelian..... *Thebes*, 6*s.*

1021 A Talisman in cornelian, 3 in. long .... *Thebes*, 10*s.* 6*d.*

1022 A Necklace, composed of amethyst, lapis lazuli, cornelian, and other beads, divided by ornaments in hard stone, *Thebes*, £2. 2*s.*

1023*Another, composed of cornelian beads, singularly formed, £6.

SCARABEI,

FOUND IN THE TOMBS AT THEBES, AND MEMPHIS.

1024 Four various Scarabei, two of serpentine stone .... 11*s.*

1025 Four others, well engraved ..... £2. 13*s.*

1026* Eight others, finely engraved, five with "*cartouches*," £4. 5*s.*

1027* Ten others, in the form of Animals, engraved .. £12. 5*s.*

1028* A Scarabeus, of hard stone, engraved, and containing eleven lines of hieroglyphics, which have been filled in with gold, 1¼ in. long ..... £8.

1029 Another, with nine lines of hieroglyphics, 2 in. long, £1. 15*s.*

1030 Another, finely cut, and differently formed, 2 in. long, £2. 10*s.*

1031 Another, with eleven lines of hieroglyphics, delicately engraved, 2¾ in. long ..... £4. 4*s.*

1032 Three Scarabei in cornelian, engraved ..... £1. 3*s.*

1033 Four various, of different material ..... 16*s.*

ENGRAVED STONES, &c.

1034 An Abraxos, of hard stone; on the one side is the figure of Horus, seated in a boat, and surrounded by the figures of a Crocodile, three Scarabei, and other animals; on the reverse is an inscription in Greek, *Memphis*, £2. 2*s.*

1035 Piece of hard stone, highly polished, and finely engraved with Cufic characters, set in modern gold as a Seal. *Lower Egypt*, £8.

1036 Head of Jupiter, finely engraved, intaglio; and another Stone, engraved on both sides, intaglio, fine work, *Alexandria*, £5.

1037 Head of Socrates, and two others .. *Alexandria*, £1. 1*s.*
1038 Head of Jupiter, and another of a figure on horseback chasing a lion ..... *Alexandria*, £1. 10*s.*
1039 Head of Jupiter Serapis, and two others, *Alexandria*, £2. 15*s.*
1040* An engraved Cylinder, and two Heads, *Lower Egypt*, £1. 13*s.*
1039* A round Tablet, in fine alabaster, representing in the centre the figure of a Bacchante, 8 inches high, surrounded by the vine, fine and early Roman work, £3. 3*s.*
1040 ** Various pieces of Bronze, &c. Roman work .... £1. 7*s.*

VARIOUS OBJECTS IN WOOD.

1041 Six various Figures of Mummies, painted, *Memphis*, 15*s.*
1042 Four others..... *Thebes*, 10*s.*
1043 Figure of a Mummy in hard wood, with hieroglyphics well cut, 13 in. high ..... *Memphis*, £1. 1*s.*
1044* Another of ebony, finely engraved and covered with hieroglyphics, 9 in. high ..... *Abydos*, £2. 2*s.*
1045 Statue of a Priest, in hard wood, on a pedestal, very curious, 14 in. high ..... *Memphis*, £3. 3*s.*
1046 Figure of a Mummy, painted, its head surmounted by the Plumes, &c. 24 in. high ..... *Memphis*, £1. 2*s.*
1047 A Pillow, and a Hawk, painted and finely preserved, *Thebes*, £1. 3*s.*
1048 A Palette with four Brushes, 15½ in. long, *Thebes*, £1. 13*s.*
1049 A small colour Box, of ebony, with ivory cover; and Head of a Typhon ..... *Thebes*, £1. 14*s.*
1050 A Painted Tablet, with numerous figures and hieroglyphics, 16½ in. high..... *Thebes*, £1. 1*s.*
1051 Another, 12 in. high ..... *Thebes*, £1.

MISCELLANIES.

1052 Curious Figure of Thoth, in ivory, singularly engraved 5 in. high ..... *Abydos*, £5.

1053 A small Tablet, of ivory, representing a deity seated before offerings, well engraved, 3½ in. long, *Thebes*. £3. 3*s*.

1054 Two Cases for holding colours; a Nilometer; and an Emblem in the form of an arm ..... *Thebes*, £5. 5*s*.

1055 Two pieces of Ivory, each 11½ inches long, and containing a line of hieroglyphics, well engraved and coloured, *Thebes*, £7. 7*s*.

1056* Painter's Palette in ivory, containing two brushes, and covered with Hieratic characters, 12 in. long, *Thebes*, £8. 5*s*.

1057 A small Cup of alabaster; a Lamp; and other objects, £1. 8*s*.

1058 Fifteen large Beads of blue porcelain.. *Memphis*, £1. 3*s*.

1059 A pair of Sandals, beautifully painted.... *Memphis*, £1.

1060* A small Altar, in which are placed six small Vases of rock crystal, &c.; and two Emblems.... *Abydos*, £16.

1061* An alabaster Pillow, 7 in. high ..... *Abydos*, £7. 10*s*.

1061* Various Ornaments taken from the body of a Mummy, well preserved and curious..... *Abydos*, £3.

1062* A Basket, made of reeds, and containing the entire Head-dress of a Priest, exceedingly curious and interesting, *Thebes*, £4. 11*s*.

1063* A Bow, with three Arrows..... *Thebes*, £5. 12*s*. 6*d*.

The tops of these arrows were tipped with flint.

1065* A magnificent specimen of Linen, with Fringe, in the highest state of preservation..... *Thebes*, £19. 10*s*.

1065* Another piece, of equal size, but more preserved; and two other smaller pieces ..... *Thebes*, £19. 10*s*.

1066* A large quantity of Thread ..... £4. 16*s*.

BRONZE STATUES,

FOUND IN THE PYRAMIDS, AT THEBES, ABYDOS, AND MEMPHIS.

1067 Six small Figures of Osiris. ..... *Abydos*, £1. 10*s.*

1068 Two others, well preserved ..... *Abydos*, £1. 1*s.*

1069 Three Figures of Jupiter ..... *Thebes*, 16*s.*

1070 Figures of Jupiter and Horus junior, well preserved, *Thebes*, £1.

1071 Statue of Jupiter, 9 in. high ..... *Thebes*, £1. 2*s.*

1072 Another, 9 in. high ..... *Thebes*, 17*s.*

1073 Statue of a Woman seated on a throne, 7 in. high, *Thebes*, £1. 8*s.*

1074 Horus Harpocrates, in a sitting position, 6 in. high, *The Pyramids*, 17*s.*

1075 Isis seated, holding Horus junior on her knee, finely preserved, 7 in. high ..... *The Pyramids*, £1. 10*s.*

1076 Statue of Osiris, wanting the feet, 20 in. high, *Memphis*, £1.

1077* A small Altar, representing Horus, two Monkeys, a Frog, the Hawk, curious, a Bull, and a Hyena, *Thebes*, £1. 17*s.*

1708 A small Figure of a Monkey, engraved, and partly covered with gold; and a Serpent ..... *Thebes*, £4.

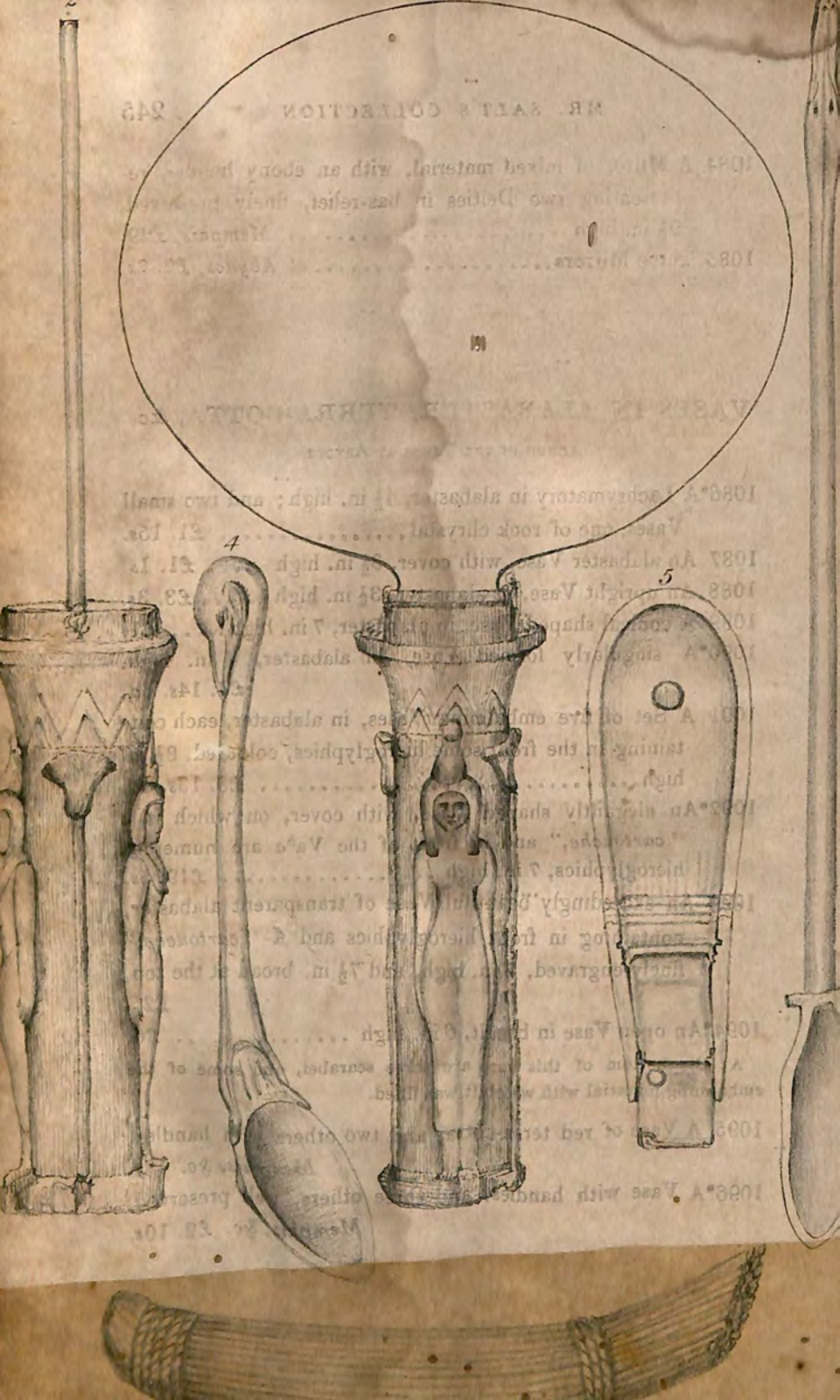
1079* The Mummy of a Lizard, contained in a piece of bronze, on the top of which its figure is represented, 2¾ in. long, *Memphis*, £1. 17*s.*

1080 A Cat seated, 9 in. high ..... *Thebes*, £1. 17*s.*

1081* A Monkey seated, head surmounted by the Globe, 8 in. high ..... *Thebes*, £1. 5*s.*

1082* The Feet of the Hawk, having formed the portion of a large statue ..... *Thebes*, £1. 13*s.*

1083* A small Basin and Jug, with a curiously formed spout, *Abydos*, £5. 2*s.* 6*d.*


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1084 A Mirror of mixed material, with an ebony handle, representing two Deities in bas-relief, finely preserved, 9½ in. high ..... *Memphis*, £29.

1085 Three Mirrors..... *Abydos*, £2. 2*s*.

VASES IN ALABASTER, TERRA-COTTA, &c.

FOUND IN THE TOMBS AT ABYDOS.

1086*A Lachrymatory in alabaster, 4½ in. high; and two small Vases, one of rock chrystal..... £1. 15*s*.

1087 An alabaster Vase, with cover, 3½ in. high £1. 1*s*

1088 An upright Vase, in alabaster, 3½ in. high..... £3. 3*s*.

1089 A conical shaped Vase, in alabaster, 7 in. high..... £1.

1090*A singularly formed Vase, in alabaster, 4 in. high, £4. 14*s*. 6*d*.

1091 A Set of five embalming Vases, in alabaster, each containing in the front some hieroglyphics, coloured, 8½ in. high..... £3. 13*s*. 6*d*.

1092*An elegantly shaped Vase, with cover, on which is a "*cartouche*," and in front of the Vase are numerous hieroglyphics, 7 in. high ..... £19. 5*s*.

1093 An exceedingly beautiful Vase of transparent alabaster, containing in front hieroglyphics and a "*cartouche*," finely engraved, 7 in. high, and 7½ in. broad at the top, £25.

1094*An open Vase in basalt, 6 in. high ..... £6.

At the bottom of this vase are three scarabei, and some of the embalming material with which it was filled.

1095 A Vase of red terra-cotta, and two others with handles, *Memphis*, &c. 18*s*.

1096*A Vase with handles, and three others, well preserved, *Memphis*, &c. £2. 10*s*.

1097*A Porcelain Vase, and two others of terra-cotta, *Memphis, &c.* £3. 3*s.*

1098 An elegantly shaped Vase of porcelain, with hieroglyphics, 6 in. high..... *Thebes,* £7. 10*s.*

MANUSCRIPT ROLLS OF PAPYRUS,

FOUND IN THE TOMBS AT THEBES, MEMPHIS, AND ABYDOS.

1099 A Roll of Papyrus, in hieroglyphical character, much broken ..... *Thebes,* £1. 19*s.*

1100 Another, 10 in. broad and 8 ft. long ..... *Thebes,* £6.

1101*Another, in two parts, 14 in. broad and about 6 ft. long, *Thebes,* £13.

1102 Another, 6 in. broad and about 5 ft. long ... *Thebes,* £4.

1103 A small but exceedingly interesting roll of Papyrus, enveloped with thread, 3½ in. long ..... £9. 9*s.*

This very beautifully preserved and probably unique specimen, was taken from a Mummy found at Abydos.

1104 Another, 2½ in. long..... £2. 14*s.*

This, which is differently tied to the previous one, is enclosed with the leaf of the Papyrus plant.

1105 Another, 2 in. long ..... *Thebes,* £4.

This is merely fastened round with, apparently, the flower of some plant, probably that of the sun-flower.

1106*Another, folded in three divisions, 2 in. long ..... 19*s.*

1107 Another, in the Demotic character, small and perfect, 2 in. broad ..... *Memphis,* £1.

1108*Three small pieces of Papyrus, in the Greek character, *Memphis,* £15. 15*s.*

1109*Four others, in the Greek character .... *Memphis,* £20.

STATUES IN HARD STONE, ALABASTER, &c.

1110 A small Statue, in porcelain, of Isis, seated, and suckling Horus, jun. with hieroglyphics at the back, 4¼ in. high, *Thebes,* £1. 8*s.*

1111 Statue of a Mummy in calcareous stone, with numerous hieroglyphics, beautifully cut, 6½ in. high, *Memphis*, £1. 7*s*.

1112 Figure of a Mummy in hard stone, engraved with numerous hieroglyphics, &c. 6½ in. high, *Memphis*, £2. 10*s*.

1113 Statue of a Priest in alabaster, of singular and rude work, represented as standing on and before an altar, composed of calcareous stone, on which are placed seven small vases of rock crystal, &c.; and between them are three symbols, exceedingly curious, 15 in. high, *Abydos*, £25.

1114* Statue, in calcareous stone, representing a Priest seated on a pedestal; in front of the figure are twelve lines of hieroglyphics, containing two "*cartouches*;" the one of Thothmos III. the other partly defaced. In front of the pedestal are seven upright lines of hieroglyphics and various offerings, 21 in. high ..... £31. 10*s*.

This Statue, which was found at Thebes, is in a fine state of preservation, and the Hieroglyphics with which it is adorned are coloured blue.

1115 Statue in calcareous stone, representing a Female in a sitting posture, 28 in. high ..... *Abydos*, £4. 14*s*. 6*d*.

This Statue is broken in two parts, but may easily be restored.

SCULPTURAL TABLETS,

TAKEN FROM THE SIDES OF THE TOMBS AT ABYDOS.

1116 A Tablet of red granite, representing the figures of three female deities and a king, each finely cut in intaglio and 13 in. in height; down the centre is a line of, and in front of each figure are hieroglyphics (dipthong) deeply cut, 3 ft. high, 2 ft. broad, and 7 in. thick..... £41.

This magnificent Tablet is from Thebes.

1117* A Tablet, representing a Priest kneeling with offerings to Osiris seated on his throne; and at the back are the figures of the following deities; Horus, Isis, Anubis, Jupiter, Bubastes, Nepthe, and Apis; over these figures is a "*cartouche*," 20 in. in length, containing the name of the deceased, and on the top the period, being the sixty-second year of the reign of Rameses the Great. Underneath the figures of the deities are eleven others, seated, offering to Jupiter, which are followed by thirteen lines of hieroglyphics, 3 ft. 9 in. high, 2 ft. 3 in. wide, and 5 in. thick ..... £45.

This magnificent Tablet is in the highest state of preservation.

1118* A Tablet, with four divisions in the centre, representing numerous figures seated, and over the first is a "*cartouche*" similar, and having at the top the same date as occurring in the previous tablet. In the lower part are six lines of hieroglyphics, 3 ft. 7 in. high, 2 ft. 4 in. wide, and 6 in. thick ..... £45.

This extraordinary Tablet, is in the highest state of preservation, and evidently, from the appearance of the figures, is from the Tomb of a Royal Personage.

1119 A Tablet, in the form of a portico, representing in the upper part a Pyramid, containing a sanctuary, with the figure of a female deity kneeling; in the centre of the tablet are represented a priest and a female with offerings to Osiris, seated on a throne; and at the top, between two priests, kneeling, is the Nilometer, surmounted by the globe; in the lower part are six figures, divided by two upright lines of hieroglyphics, and on each side of the tablet is a line of hieroglyphics, 5 ft. high, 2 ft. 6 in. wide, and 8 in. thick ..... £30.

The figures on this very beautiful Tablet, are finely cut in intaglio, and are eleven and fifteen inches in height.

1120 A Tablet, representing the figures of the deceased family, over whom are various symbols and offerings, and under-

neath are represented, on the left, a cow, with the calf in the act of sucking; and on the right, another, which a man is milking. Its calf is here represented gnawing asunder the cord with which the fore legs of its mother are tied together, with the evident view of relieving her from the situation in which she is placed. Between the animals are three figures, the centre one carrying, as is the custom at the present day, the milk-pails. The lower part of the tablet contains twelve lines of hieroglyphics, deeply cut, 5 ft. 1 in. high, 3 ft. 2 in. wide, and 4 in. thick..... £30.

The figures in this very singular and highly interesting Tablet, are deeply cut in bas relief.

1121 A Tablet, representing the figures of a king, his queen, and probably the daughter, with offerings to Osiris seated on his throne, behind whom is a female attendant; the queen and daughter are each holding a goose; underneath are seventeen lines of hieroglyphics, ending with the representation of a priest robed with the skin of a leopard, and in front are two of the figures represented as above seated, 4 ft. high, 2 ft. 3½ in. broad, and 5 in. thick ..... £12.

The figures contained in this very beautiful and highly preserved Tablet, are finely engraved and deeply cut in intaglio, and are coloured.

1122 A Tablet, in the form of a portico, divided into two compartments, the upper containing a priest attended by two figures offering to Osiris; and in the lower are other figures; down the sides, and at the top, are numerous hieroglyphics, 3 ft. high, 1 ft. 10 in. wide, and 4½ in. thick..... £1. 5*s*.

1123 A Tablet, in the form of a portico, divided into two compartments, represented in the first a king, attended by his queen, offering to a deity, seated on a throne, and holding in his hands the emblems of Osiris, and having

his head surmounted by the globe; at his back are represented the figures of Neith and Athor: on the lower part is a priest garbed with the skin of a leopard, and an attendant female making offerings to the above king and queen, seated on their thrones, the king holding in his hand the sceptre. The upper part of the tablet represents a pyramid, and the whole tablet is covered and surrounded with hieroglyphics, 4 ft. high, 2 ft. 4 in. wide, and 6½ in. thick ..... £32.

The figures in this very beautiful and highly preserved Tablet, are deeply cut in intaglio, and partially coloured.

1124*A Tablet, divided into three compartments, the first containing two priests offering to Osiris, who holds in his hands the staff of Mendes; at his back are Neith and Apis, whose head is surmounted with the ornaments of Isis—these figures are 20 and 17 inches in height. The second part consists of five lines of hieroglyphics deeply cut. In the third are two figures, 17 in. in height, representing the deceased persons, a king and his queen, seated on their thrones, in front of whom are offerings, and nine figures in a kneeling posture, 5 ft. 8 in. high, 2 ft. 10 in. broad, and 5 in. thick ..... £45.

The figures of this magnificent, extraordinary, and highly preserved Tablet, are finely engraved and cut in intaglio.

1125 A Græco-Egyptian Male Mummy, in the highest state of preservation, 5 ft. 6 in. high, with its case ..... £27·

This is probably the most interesting of all the Græco-Egyptian Mummies that have as yet been discovered. It was found at Thebes, and is certainly the only one extant which so closely resembles those of the Egyptians.

The body is entirely enveloped with painted cloth, with bandages, and down the centre is a line of Hieroglyphics in black.

The case is of a peculiar form, and totally different from those of the Egyptians. The outside is ornamented with coloured representations of the Four Deities of the Amenti, the Hawk, Scarabeus, &c. and down the centre is a line of Hieroglyphics.

1126 The Covering of a female Mummy, 5 ft. 9 in. high..£25.

The Mummy from which this very elegant and beautiful covering was taken, was found at Thebes. The face is composed of the brightest gold, with eyes of composition. The body is divided into numerous compartments, composed entirely of gold work, consisting of numerous Hieroglyphics, (dipthong).

There are few objects that more beautifully illustrate the height to which the Ancient Egyptians had arrived at in their Ornamental Manufacture of Gold, than the present most interesting relic. The beauty, purity, and brightness of the ornaments with which this covering is adorned, is truly astonishing.

NINTH DAY'S SALE.

IDOLS IN PORCELAIN, &c.

FOUND IN THE TOMBS AT MEMPHIS.

1128 Three Figures of mummies, in hard and other stones, 4*s.*
1129 Three others, in calcareous stone ..... 6*s.*
1130 Three others ..... 5*s.*
1131 Nine others, in porcelain ..... 7*s.* 6*d.*
1132 Seven others ..... 8*s.*
1133 Eight others ..... 6*s.* 6*d.*
1134 Six others ..... 8*s.*
1135 Six others ..... 7*s.*
1136 Six others ..... 8*s.*
1137 Three others, fine ..... 14*s.*
1138 Three others ..... 12*s.*
1139 Two others, fine, larger ..... 18*s.*
1140 Two others, fine, larger ..... £1. 2*s.*

FIGURES OF DEITIES, & OTHER ORNAMENTS IN PORCELAIN, LAPIS LAZULI, CORNELIAN, &c.

1141 Various pieces of Mosaic, &c. ..... 19*s.*
1142 Miscellaneous ..... 10*s.*
1143 Miscellaneous ..... £1. 5*s.*
1144 Miscellaneous ..... 18*s.*
1145 Various objects in different coloured composition, 10*s.* 6*d.*
1146 Twenty-six others ..... £1. 12*s.*

1147*Fourteen very minute Figures, in porcelain, of deities and animals ..... £2. 6*s.*

1148*Figures of the Hawk, Pelican, Cat, and five others, £1. 7*s.*

1149*Figures of three Deities together, and of seven others, £1. 9*s.*

1150 Figures of Bubastes, Nepthe, and of two others.. £1. 1*s.*

1151 Four other Figures ..... £1. 1*s.*

1152 Three others, fine ..... £1. 16*s.*

1153 Five finger Rings, in blue porcelain ..... £1. 14*s.*

1154*Six Figures of deities and animals, in hard stone ... 12*s.*

1155 Two Pillars, and twelve various Emblems, in hard stone, £1.

1156 Eleven Figures of various deities, &c. ..... 5*s.* 6*d.*

1157 Fourteen others, in lapis lazuli ..... 17*s.*

1158 The Fingers, as found in the interior of the Mummy, of composition ..... 7*s.* 6*d.*

1159 Twelve minute objects in cornelian ..... 11*s.*

1160 Nine others ..... 13*s.*

1162*A Necklace, composed of numerous amethyst beads, fine, £4. 6*s.*

The above was taken from the Mummy of a female found at Thebes.

1163 Another, of small cornelian beads ... *Memphis*, £1. 12*s.*

1164 Another, of differently formed beads, *Memphis*, £2. 8*s.*

SCARABEI,

FOUND IN THE TOMBS AT THEBES.

1165 Twelve various Scarabei, engraved ..... £2. 16*s.*

1166 Sixteen others ..... £2. 2*s.*

1167*Six others, well engraved, three with "*cartouches*," and one set in gold ..... £5. 15*s.* 6*d.*

1168 Eight Amulets, in cornelian, engraved ..... £4. 5*s.*

1169* A Scarabeus of hard stone, with the figures of deities engraved on the back, and on the bottom seven lines of hieroglyphics, finely cut, 2¼ in. long ..... £4. 2*s.*

1170* Another, very singularly shaped, the back representing the head of Isis, and on the reverse are nine lines of hieroglyphics, most delicately engraved, 2½ in. long, £5. 5*s.*

1171* Another, curiously formed, with hieroglyphics on the back, and nine lines of hieroglyphics on the reverse, 2¼ in. long ..... £4. 10*s.*

1172 Another, which has had engraved on it nine lines of hieroglyphics, since partly erased, 2¼ in. long..... £1. 11*s.*

1173 Four Scarabei, of various forms, of hard stone, beautifully polished ..... £1. 6*s.*

1174 Four others, lapis lazuli, one engraved ..... £1. 4*s.*

1175 Ten others, differently formed..... £2. 4*s.*

1175 Various objects ..... £4. 12*s.*

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GREEK COINS AND MEDALS,

IN SILVER AND COPPER.

1176 Six various, in copper..... 10*s.*

1177 Nine others ..... 7*s.*

1178 Nine others ..... 9*s.*

1179 Sixteen others ..... 10*s.*

1180 Twelve others (Roman) in silver..... £1. 1*s.*

1181 Five others (Greek) ..... £1. 3*s.*

1182 Four others..... £1. 11*s.*

1183 A Phœnician Medal..... 15*s.*

VARIOUS OBJECTS IN WOOD.

1184 Five figures of Mummies..... *Memphis*, 8*s.*

1185 Three figures of the Hawk, one with the human head, *Thebes*, 8*s.*

1186*Figure of a Female, with moveable arms, and holding in one hand a vase, and another Figure, partly gilt, *Memphis*, £2. 6*s*.

1187*A double Colour-box, containing some of the original blue colour for the eyes, and a Knitting Needle .... *Thebes*, £1. 15*s*.

1188*A pair of Oars, with the head of Anubis as the handles, *Thebes*, £7.

1189 A small Tablet for drawing on, composition surface; also the handle of a large Fan ..... *Thebes*, £1. 7*s*.

1190*A Jackal and other pieces in wood ..... £3. 4*s*.

1191 A small Pyramid, painted; and the representation of a sarcophagus, painted ..... *Memphis*, &c. 19*s*.

1192 Figure of a Mummy, painted with hieroglyphics, and three others ..... *Thebes*, 17*s*.

1193 Figure of a Mummy on a pedestal, with ornament on the head, 20 in. high ..... *Thebes*, 13*s*.

1194 A painted Tablet, representing offerings, underneath which are ten lines of hieroglyphics, 17 in. high, £1.11*s*.

1194*Sundries ..... £4. 5*s*.

1194*Pots ..... £4.4*s*.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

1190*Two curiously formed Spoons in alabaster *Abydos*, £3.3*s*.

1196*Three others ..... *Abydos*, £2. 1*s*.

1197*Three others ..... *Abydos*, £2.

1198*Eight Figures of the four Deities of the Amenti, and others, composed of wax, and taken from the exterior of a mummy ..... *Thebes*, £1. 2*s*.

1199 Two Hair Combs, composed of wood, very curious and interesting ..... *Thebes*, £1. 4*s*.

1200 A pair of Sandals, beautifully painted .... *Memphis*, 17*s*.

1201 Five Shoes of different sizes ..... *Thebes*, 17*s*.

1202 A Basket, containg various specimens of bread, *Thebes*, £1.

1203*An Idol, in terra cotta, very curious; and the Figure of Thoth ..... *Thebes*, £1. 1*s*.

1204*Two Pillows, one in basalt and the other in calcareous stone ..... *Abydos*, £3.

1205*A painter's Palette, of alabaster, with receiving places for seven different colours, in front of which are hieroglyphics, exceedingly interesting; and a small Knife of alabaster..... *Abydos*, £8. 12*s*.

1206*Another alabaster Palette, with eight places for receiving colours ..... *Memphis*, £3. 15*s*.

1207 An Ibis and an Epervier, mummied, well preserved *Thebes*, £1. 13*s*.

1208 The Mask of a mummy, painted and well preserved *Thebes*, £1. 2*s*.

1209 A Bow, with three Arrows, well preserved .. *Thebes*, £7.

1209 Various .....£2. 10*s*.

VARIOUS OBJECTS IN BRONZE,

PRINCIPALLY FOUND AT THEBES.

1210 Figures of Osiris, &c. ..... *Memphis*, 16*s*.

1211*Various Ornaments, some very curious.....£2. 2*s*.

1212*Various pieces of Bronze, some engraved, and containing "*cartouches*" .....£4. 6*s*.

1213 Horus-Harpocrates, seated on a pedestal; small figure of a Deity, and the head of a Cat ..... £1. 1*s*.

1214 Two figures of Osiris, one in a sitting position.... £1. 3*s*.

1215 Five figures of various Deities ..... 9*s*.

1216 Two others ..... 12*s*.

1217 Various Mirrors .....*Abydos*, £3. 12*s*.

1218 A large Mirror, and a small Bowl ..... *Abydos*, £1. 10*s*.

1219*A Mirro , with ivory handle ..... £3.

1218 Numerous small figures of Osiris, joined together as an Ornament; a small Vase, and numerous other pieces, £4. 12*s.*

1219 A very large collection of various Statues, in bronze, terra-cotta, &c. many of them damaged ..... £1. 4*s.*

1219 Three bronze Statues ..... 11*s.*

1219 A bronze Statue seated ..... 19*s.*

VASES IN ALABASTER, HARD STONE, TERRA-COTTA, &c.

PRINCIPALLY FOUND IN THE TOMBS AT ABYDOS.

1220 A small upright Vase in alabaster, for holding colours; and two others ..... £1. 11*s.*

1221 Three small Lachrymatories ..... £1. 7*s.*

1222 A Lachrymatory, 3 in. high ..... £1. 10*s.*

1223 Another, 6 in. high ..... £1. 11*s.*

1224 Another, fine, 7 in. high £4. 12*s*

1225 An elegant conically shaped Vase, very fine, 9 in. high, £8. 10*s.*

1226 Another, 11 in. high ..... £14. 5*s.*

1227 A round Vase, very delicately made, 5 in. high... £3. 3*s.*

1228 Three alabaster Vases, of different forms..... £3. 17*s.*

1229 Two others ..... £2. 2*s.*

1230 Two others ..... £2. 2*s.*

1231 Two upright Vases..... £3.

1232 An upright Vase, elegantly formed, 6½ in. high, £7. 10*s.*

1233 Another, of a different form, fine, 6 in. high..... £2. 7*s.*

1234 Four Embalming Vases, in alabaster, with covers, and with hieroglyphics, 17 in. high ..... *Memphis*, £5.

1235 Two Vases, in hard stone ..... £2. 11*s.*

1236 Two others, differently formed..... £2. 14*s.*

1237 A Vase, of serpentine stone, 7 in. high ..... £6. 5*s.*

1238 Two Vases, and four other pieces in terra-cotta, *Thebes*, £1.

1239*Two others, singularly formed ..... *Thebes*, £3. 3*s*.

1240 Three others, in red terra-cotta ..... *Thebes*, £1. 11*s*.

1241*An elegantly formed Vase, of red terra-cotta, with handle, 14 in. high ..... *Thebes*, £1. 10*s*.

1242 A Canopus, of red terra-cotta, with hieroglyphics in front, and a Cover, representing the head of a monkey, 12 in. high ..... *Thebes*, £1. 4*s*.

1243*A Bowl, of red terra-cotta, 10 in. broad ... *Thebes*, 11*s*.

1243 Various Vases, Canopi, &c. in alabaster, damaged, £4. 4*s*.

1243 Two stuffed Crocodiles ..... 13*s*.

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MANUSCRIPT ROLLS OF PAPYRUS,

FOUND IN THE TOMBS AT THEBES, MEMPHIS, AND ABYDOS.

1244 Manuscript on Papyrus, in the Demotic character, 13 in. broad, and 4 ft. long ..... £14. 14*s*.

1245 A Roll of Papyrus, in the hieroglyphical characters, with figures, 9 in. broad and about 4 ft. long ..... £7. 10*s*.

1246*A Roll of Papyrus, consisting of seventeen lines in the Hieratic character, and a Painting, representing offerings to Osiris, seated on his throne, &c. 9 in. broad and 2 ft. long ..... £5.

1247*An Epistolary Manuscript on Papyrus, in the Greek character consisting of two pages, highly preserved, *Memphis*, £21.

1247*A portion of a Manuscript on Papyrus, in the Greek character ..... £5. 10*s*.

1248*A Series of about Twenty Leaves of a Volume, written in the Coptic character ..... *Thebes*, £42.

Each leaf of this most interesting relic, is written on both sides, the extent of the page being 9½ in. high and 8 in. broad.

1249 Seven Pages, also in the Coptic character ..... £17.

These extraordinary relics are of the highest interest; they appear to have formed the commencement of the volume, and attached to them is the one part of the original binding, which is a quarter of an inch thick, and composed of Papyrus, bound with leather.

1250*A Manuscript on Papyrus, in the Hieratic character, 12 in. high, and 5½ in. broad ..... £30. 5*s*.

This is undoubtedly one of the most interesting of all the Manuscripts on Papyrus that have hitherto been found. It is believed to be the only specimen that has in any way tended to throw a light on the mode of commerce used by the ancient Egyptians.

It was found in one of the Tombs at Thebes, and is a letter enclosing an Account Current, with the enumeration of all the various articles to which numbers, (probably the prices) are attached.

1251*A very interesting Relic, consisting of hieroglyphics and figures, written and painted upon leather, not quite perfect ..... £3. 3*s*.

1252 Two portions of Papyri, in the Hieratic characters, with figures, not perfect. ..... £21.

STATUES IN CALCAREOUS STONE, &c.

1253*Figure of a Mummy, in hard stone; and another in calcareous stone, broken, 5 and 6 inches high, *Memphis*, £3. 3*s*.

1254*A Statue, in basalt, of a female kneeling, and holding a vase, very curious, 4 in. high..... *Thebes*, £7.

1255*A Statue, in alabaster, of a Priest, standing on a pedestal of calcareous stone, 6½ in. high..... *Abydos*, £4. 12*s*.

1256*A Statue, in calcareous stone, of a Priest, finely preserved, 8½ in. high ..... *Abydos*, £2. 12*s*.

1257 A Statue, in calcareous stone, of a Mummy, on a pedestal, having in front the figure of the Hawk, painted, and well preserved, 18 in. high ..... *Abydos*, £3. 5*s*.

1258*A rudely executed Statue, in calcareous stone, of a Priest, 18 in. high ..... *Abydos*, £2. 6*s*.

1259 A Statue, in hard stone, representing a Priest in a sitting position, and having in front a Sanctuary, in which is the figure of Osiris, 28 in. high ..... *Abydos*, £3. 3*s*.

This Statue is composed of the same species of Hard Stone as that of the Colossal Statue of Memnon at Thebes.

1260 The Bust of a Statue, in granite, well preserved, and fine 17 in. high ..... *Thebes*, £6. 6*s*.

1260* Head Ornaments, in stone ..... £3. 3*s*.

1260* Sundries ..... £2. 13*s*.

SCULPTURAL TABLETS IN STONE,

TAKEN FROM THE PYRAMIDS.

1261* Two pieces, containing the figures of a King and his Queen and two Children, the King holding in his right hand the Sceptre, 24 in. high ..... £2. 2*s*.

1262* A Tablet, representing a King and his Queen seated on their thrones, on either side of a table, which is covered with offerings, and over it hieroglyphics, 19 in. high and 24 in. broad ..... £4. 4*s*.

This piece is well preserved, and finely cut in intaglio.

1263* Another, somewhat similar ..... £2 2*s*.

1264* A Tablet, divided into two compartments, representing in the upper part, two figures seated at a table, with fruit offerings, &c.; the lower containing on either side the figure of a King, holding in his right hand the sceptre, and attended by his Queen and two Children. The whole ornamented with hieroglyphics, and the figures in bas relief, 3 ft. high, 2 ft. 5 in. broad, and 4 in. thick, £3. 15*s*.

1265* A Tablet, representing the figure of a King, 2 ft. 3 in. high, over whom and in front are numerous hieroglyphics; underneath are two Priests offering to Anubis, who is presenting to them the mummied body of the deceased King, which he is holding in his hand, 5 ft. high, 2 ft. 9 in. broad, and 4½ in. thick ..... £4. 18*s*.

1266* An oblong Tablet, divided into three compartments, the centre representing a King and his Queen, seated at a

table, over and under which are numerous figures and hieroglyphics; the two sides are finely cut and ornamented, 5 ft. 11 in. long, 2 ft. broad, and 3 in. thick, £17.

1267*Another, very similar, 5 ft. 9 in. long, 1 ft. 10 in. broad, and 4 in. thick ..... £31.

Over the figures of this perfect and highly interesting relic is a "Cartouche."

1268*An extraordinary collection of Forty Pieces, taken from the Pyramids, forming numerous Ornaments, composed of large Figures in intaglio, beautifully engraved, and covered with hieroglyphics, and many "*cartouches*," £40. 5*s*.

These objects would form for a Public Museum, when placed in order on the walls, a magnificent display of the style in which the Tombs in the Neighbourhood of the far-famed Pyramids of Egypt were decorated.

1269*The Mummy of a Dancing Girl, in a high state of preservation, 5 ft. high ..... £28. 5*s*.

The body of this Mummy, which was found at Thebes, is enveloped in cloth, and the arms are placed across the breast.

The case, which is of a peculiar form, is in the highest state of preservation, being entirely covered with coloured representations of the numerous Deities, two boats, and hieroglyphics. Inside the case were found a pair of metal Cymbals, demonstrative of the occupation of the person mummied; and from the style in which the case is adorned, it may be presumed that that class of persons were held in high estimation.

1270 A Græco-Egyptian male Mummy, 5 ft. high ..... £23.

This Mummy was found at Thebes; the arms and legs are each separately bandaged.

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